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TIDEWATER MARYLAND ANCESTORS

1634 *to* 1999

George Donald Riley, Jr.

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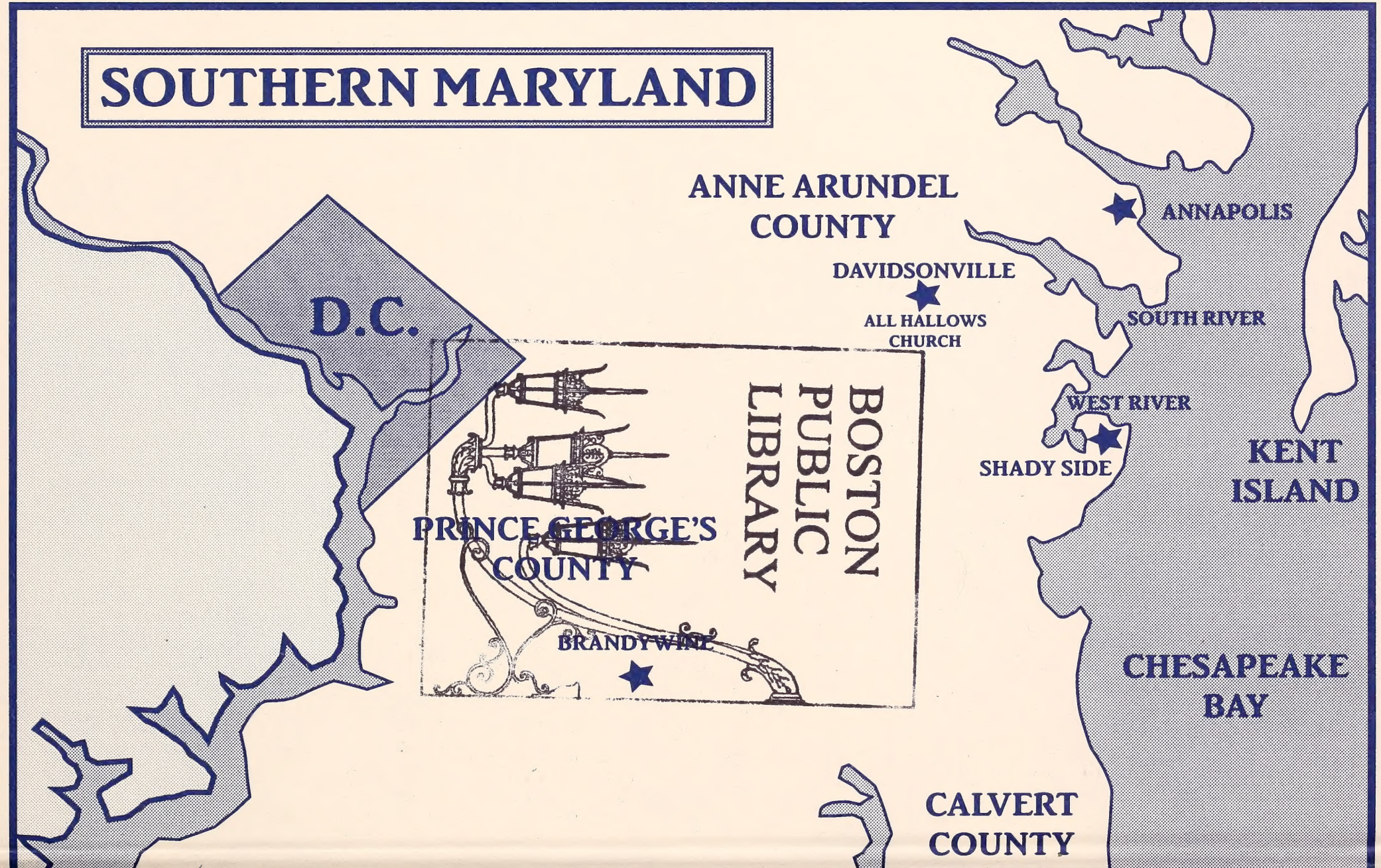

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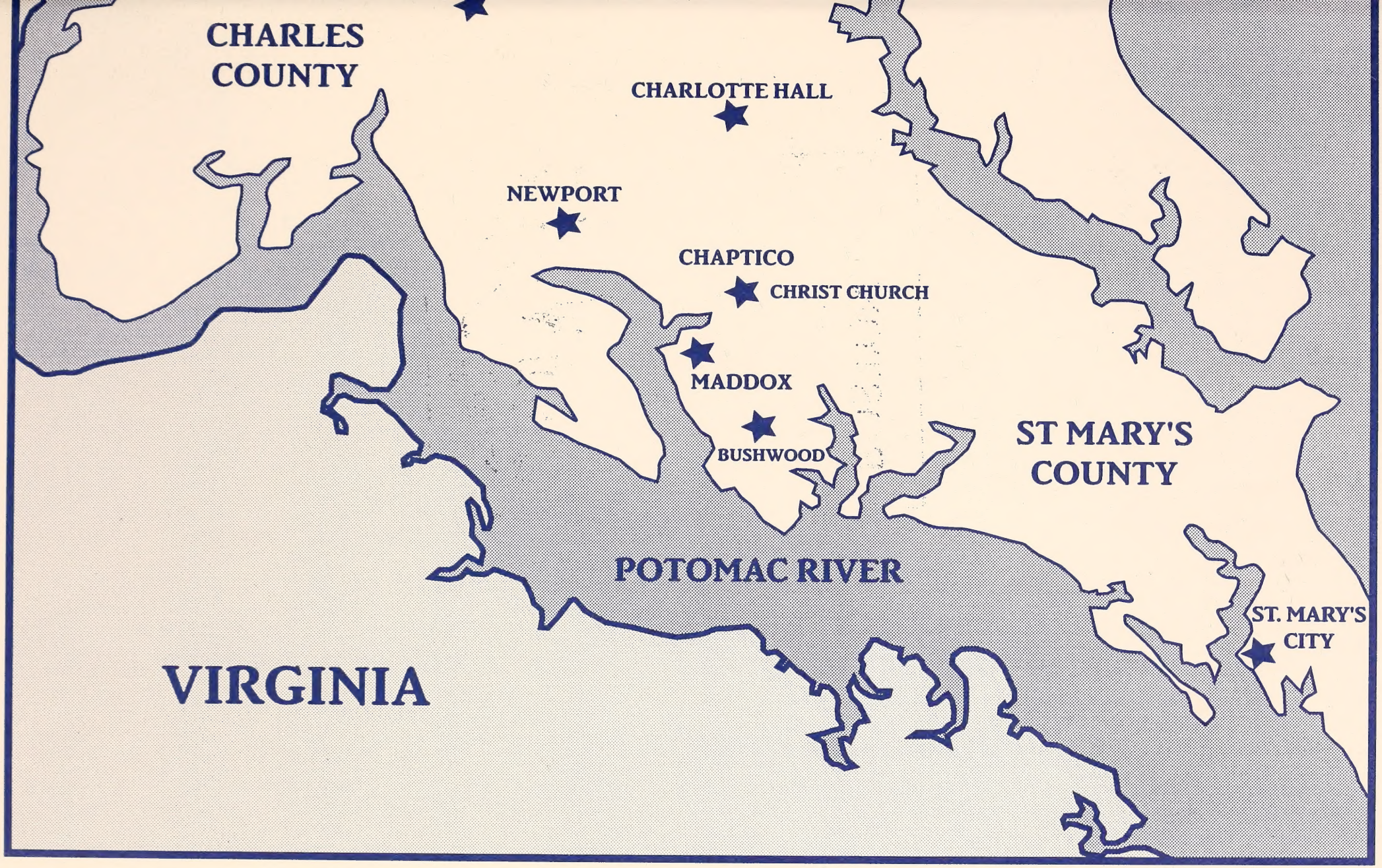
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TIDEWATER MARYLAND ANCESTORS

1634 *to* 1999

Including the
Baldwin, Blakistone, Brewer, Cheseldyne, Davis, Goldsmith, Keech, Lancaster, Maddox, Ridgeley, Riley, Sothoron, Stockett, Tucker, Williams and Related Families

by

George Donald Riley, Jr.

GATEWAY PRESS, INC.
Baltimore, MD 1999

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George Donald Riley, Jr.
1221 Old New Windsor Pike
Westminster, MD 21158

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 99-73182

Published for the author by
Gateway Press, Inc.
1001 N. Calvert Street
Baltimore, MD 21202

Printed in the United States of America

To the memory of my grandfather

Elihu Samuel Riley, Jr., L.H.D.

1845-1922

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

a.	acres
A.A.	Anne Arundel County, Maryland
abt.	about
aft.	after
b.	born
bapt.	baptised
ca., c.	circa (approximate date)
Capt.	Captain
d.	died
DAR	Daughters of the American Revolution
H.M.S	His Majesty's Ship
Ibid.	in the same book, chapter, page
i.e.	that is
L.H.D.	Doctor of Humanities
Lieut. Col.	Lieutenant Colonel
m.	married
MD/Md.	Maryland
ml.	marriage license
Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
Sgt.	sergeant
sic.	appears incorrect but quoted verbatim
USN	United States Navy
USS	United States Ship
VA/Va.	Virginia

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Although my grandfather, Elihu S. Riley, Jr. of Annapolis, Maryland, died two years before I was born, he inspired me to compile this family history. An historian, he authored a number of books and papers including *The Genealogy of George Donald Riley* (my father), which was reported in 1935 by The Genealogy Records Committee, Maryland State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

After retiring in 1989, I decided to continue my grandfather's research and also include my maternal lines. The approach I used was to trace my ancestors back to the arrival of the original immigrant or early settler. All of these ancestors arrived in America in the 17th century except Barnabus O'Reiley, who landed in the late 18th century. There was no attempt to search for ancestors in England, Ireland or Wales. This book includes nineteen family lines. Chapters one to nine cover my paternal ancestors while chapters ten to nineteen comprise maternal lines.

With the exception of the early generations of the Riley family who chose to take root in Adams County, Pennsylvania; all of these ancestors settled in the tidewater Maryland counties of Anne Arundel, Charles, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's and Talbot.This allowed me to concentrate my research on resources primarily located in Maryland.

In the years to come, I hope this family history will stimulate the interest of my children, grandchildren and other members of the family. And if future researchers gain some knowledge from this text, I feel the effort was worthwhile.

My research turned up some colorful ancestors who played their part in the history of our country. Some of these include: an army officer of the Maryland Line in the Revolutionary War who was captured at the Battle of Long Island, N.Y. on August 27, 1776; a naval officer who was captured when his frigate foundered and burned

off Tripoli, North Africa on October 31, 1803; a Confederate cavalry sergeant who may have witnessed more battles and historic events than any other enlisted Confederate in the Civil War and a southern Maryland tobacco farmer who was also the captain of a police schooner engaged in the oyster battles of 1906 on the Wicomico and Potomac Rivers.

During the course of my work, I tried not to overlook the skeletons in my ancestoral closet such as the family member charged with lewd conduct with a woman not his wife and the ancestor who spent much of his time in court defending questionable land deals.

The staffs of the Anne Arundel County Genealogical Society, the DAR Library, Washington, DC; The Maryland Historical Society Library, Maryland State Archives, The Southern Maryland Studies Center of the Charles County Community College Library and the St. Mary's County Historical Society were very helpful in assisting with this research.

I would also like to thank Dr. Carson Gibb of Annapolis, Henrietta Wood of Denton, Maryland; Virginia White Fitz, author of *Spirit of Shady Side*; Rev. Charles H. Gladfelter of the Historical Society of Adams County, Pennsylvania; Mr. Jay Graybeal of The Historical Society of Carroll County, Maryland; and Norma Tucker, author of *Colonial Virginians and Their Relatives* for their help and support. Addional thanks to Joanne Morvay Weant for her helpful suggestions in copyediting the manuscript.

But I would not have completed this genealogy without the help of my devoted wife, Helen Shriver Riley, who accompanied me on most of my research trips, always offering encouragement and providing the expertise to process my manuscript in her lap top computer until it was ready to be published.

John Baldwin(Baldwyn) I
The Immigrant

The earliest of my Baldwin ancestors found in the American colonies is John Baldwin of Virginia. Captain John Smith writes in his *General Historie of Virginia, New England and the Summer Ifles,* Book 4, page 145 and 146, the following account of the Indian uprising against the whites on March 22, 1622.

> Mr. Baldwin at Warras Royack, his wife being fo wounded, fhe lay for dead, yet by his oft difcharging of his peece, faued her, his houfe, himfelfe & and diuers others. At the fame time they came to one Mafter Harifons houfe, neere halfe a mile from Baldwines, where was Mafter Thomas Hamer with fix men, and eighteene or nineteene women and children. Here the Saluages with many prefents and faire perfwafions, fained they came for Capt. Ralfe Hamer to go to their King, then hunting in the woods, preently they fent to him, but he not coming as they expected, set fire to a Tobaco-houfe, and then came to tell them in the dwelling of it to quench it; all the men ran towards it, but Mafter Hamer not fufpecting anything, whom the saluages purfued, fhot them full of arrowes, and then

> beat out their braines. Hamer hauing finifhed a letter hee was writing, followed after to fee what was the matter, but quickly they fhot an arrow in his back, which caufed him returne and barricado vp the doores, whereupon the Saluages fet fire on the houfe. Harifons Boy finding his Mafters peece loaded, difcharged it at randome, at which bare report the Saluages all fled, Baldwin ftill difcharging his peece, and Mr. Hamer with two and twentie perfons thereby got to his houfe, leaving their owne burning. In like manner, they had fired Lieutenant Baffe his houfe, with all the reft there about, flaine the people, and fo left that Plantation.

In this massacre, 347 whites lost their lives. No further research on John Baldwin I was undertaken by this compiler. As mentioned next, it is believed that John Baldwin I had a son named John Baldwin II.

JOHN BALDWIN II
(- 1684)

Professor J.D. Warfield in his book, *The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland,* says that John Baldwin II, the Quaker who came into Maryland about the year 1649 ~ the period when the Puritans of Virginia found refuge in Maryland ~ was the son of John Baldwin I, mentioned earlier, of Virginia. Elihu S. Riley, Jr. states that he was not able to secure the actual statement that the three John Baldwins were in their order, grandfather, son and grandson; yet all the histories and circumstances environing them lead to the moral and natural conclusion that they were. He says that no other John Baldwins appear in annals of the times, and their different periods support the belief, that they were in their order, John Baldwin of Virginia, the first, John Baldwin, the second, and John Baldwin, the third.

John Baldwin II, the first immigrant to Maryland, settled at the head of the South River in Anne Arundel County. By his will, we know that John Baldwin II's wife was Elizabeth _____. The children of John and Elizabeth were:

1. Margaret Baldwin married Thomas Cruchley.
2. * John Baldwin III married Hester Larkin.
3. Thomas Baldwin married Mary _____.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

John Baldwin II's daughter, Margaret Baldwin married Thomas Cruchley, an Annapolis attorney who died in 1710. They had two daughters, Lydia and Ruth.

A survey of the Middle Neck Hundred, Anne Arundel County in 1651 shows that John Baldwin II owned property at the head of the South River on the north side as did James Warner and Henry Ridgely.

In 1657/58 although a member of the Anglican Church, John Baldwin II became a convert to the teaching of George Fox and made an open confession of his faith as a Quaker.

In 1660, patents were issued in the South River Hundred, Anne Arundel County to John Baldwin II for "Baldwins Addition". On January 7, 1661, "Baldwins Neck", 260 acres in Anne Arundel County was surveyed for John Baldwin II.

The will of John Baldwin II is dated 1684 and names his wife Elizabeth; his daughter Margaret, wife of Thomas Cruchley, and their daughters, Lydia Watkins and Ruth Howard, with his son John Baldwin III heir and executor.

JOHN BALDWIN III

John Baldwin III, son of John Baldwin II and Elizabeth _____ Baldwin married Hester (Larkin) Nicholson (1649 - 1749) daughter of John Larkin. She was the widow of Nicholas Nicholson. They were married sometime before 1689. The children of John Baldwin III and his wife Hester were:

1. * Mary Baldwin married Robert Lusby, II.
2. Thomas Baldwin, baptized 1710.
3. John Baldwin (per Warfield).
4. Catherine Baldwin married Captain Charles Griffith in 1727.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

In 1699, John Larkin sold to his son-in-law, John Baldwin III, "two lots in London Town (Anne Arundel County) with all houses, outhouses and other improvements, excepting the twenty-five foot house wherein the court was formerly held, as (sic) also as much ground besides, between the said house and the water, as shall be sufficient to erect and build a twenty foot house upon."

According to the church records of St. Anne's Parish, John Baldwin III's daughter, Mary Baldwin, married Robert Lusby, II, on August 21, 1707 in Anne Arundel County. The same church records show that Thomas Baldwin, son of John Baldwin and Hester Baldwin was baptized on June 10, 1710.

In 1728, John Baldwin III deeded a piece of land in Anne Arundel County to his brother Thomas Baldwin (*Liber R.D.No. 1 page 63).* This was signed by Thomas Baldwin's wife, Mary. The name of the land was "Baldwin's Chance".

The will of John Baldwin, III mentions his wife, Hester, and

bequeaths a piece of land to his daughter Mary, the wife of Robert Lusby (*14 Wills, Maryland Office page 30 and Baldwins Index, Volume 4, page 26).*

Hester Larkin Nicholson Baldwin, wife of John Baldwin, III died in 1749, aged 100 years. She is supposed to be one of the first persons born in Anne Arundel County, Md.

The line then continues:

Catherine Lusby, daughter of Robert Lusby and Mary Baldwin Lusby, married Henry Ridgely.

Absalom Ridgely, son of Henry and Catherine Ridgely married Anne Robinson.

Richard Ridgely, son of Absalom and Anne Robinson Ridgely, married Mary Jane Brewer.

Mary Jane Ridgely, daughter of Richard and Mary Jane Brewer Ridgely, married Elihu S. Riley, Sr.

Elihu S. Riley, Jr., son of Elihu S. Riley, Sr. and Mary Jane Ridgely Riley, married Rebecca Williams Tucker.

George Donald Riley, Sr., son of Elihu S. Riley, Jr. and Rebecca Williams Tucker Riley, married Virginia Blakistone Maddox.

George Donald Riley, Jr., is the son of George Donald Riley, Sr. and Virginia Blakistone Maddox Riley.

BALDWIN - SOURCES

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Annapolis, Md.: July 27, 1917 and appearing in the Report of the Genealogical Records Committee, DAR,
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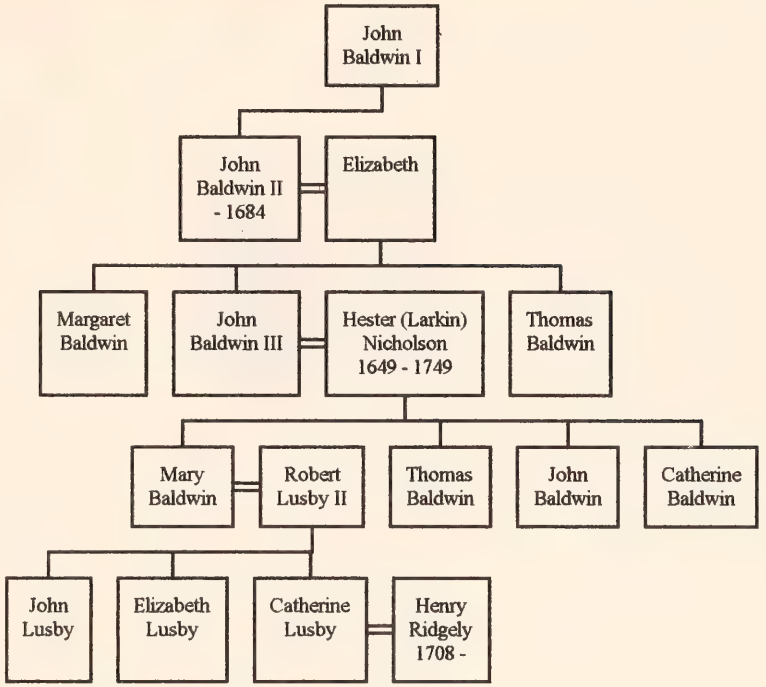
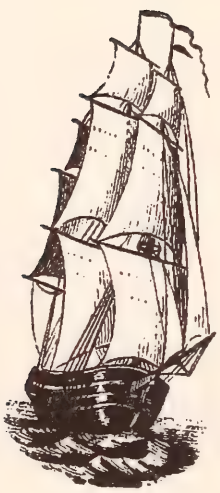
Descendants of John Baldwin I





JOHN BREWER I
(- 1664/67)
THE IMMIGRANT

The ancestral records of the archives of Chapter I, The Colonial Dames of America, state that John Brewer I of "Brewerton", Annapolis, Md. was born in the south of Wales early in the seventeenth century. He emigrated to Massachusetts, but settled in Virginia in 1645, moving to Maryland with the Puritan Colony in 1649. This group settled on the present site of Annapolis, naming the town Providence.

On November 8, 1659, "Brewerton", 400 acres on the South River, Anne Arundel County, was surveyed for John Brewer. There he built a brick residence, which was still in possession of the family until 1910. This plantation, with other adjacent farms, contained nearly 3,000 acres. He was also an owner of 640 acres on Wye River, Talbot County, Md. He was one of the few men of that period who adhered to the law of primogeniture, and left a large landed estate in entail.

John Brewer I of Anne Arundel County, Md. was a member of the House of Burgesses from that county in 1661; his colleague being Samuel Chew *(E.S.Riley).*

On April 23, 1661, he was one of a committee of three authorized to report to the next meeting of the House of Burgesses, an Act of Assembly authorizing the Governor and Council to raise such funds as they could, etc. At a Council meeting held at Anne Arundel County, July 12, 1658, John Brewer and others were appointed Commissioners and Justices of the county court for Anne Arundel County. *(Md. Archives Vol. III, pp. 348 and 424.)* John Brewer was the first Justice to hold court in Anne Arundel County.

About 1640, John Brewer married Elizabeth, whose surname is believed to have been Heathcote. Elizabeth Heathcote was a sister of Nathaniel Heathcote, who was clerk of the Anne Arundel Court and keeper of the Public Records. The children of John Brewer and his wife Elizabeth were:

1. Rachel Brewer, born abt. 1642.
2. William Brewer married Mary ___ in 1687.
3. * John Brewer II, born abt. 1644, died abt. 1690.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

John Brewer died about 1664-1667, survived by his wife and three grown children. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1667 and in her will, she named Rachel, John and William. She also designated Nathaniel Heathcote as overseer of her grown children and gave him the privilege of residing on one of her plantations.

JOHN BREWER II
(c. 1644 - 1690)

John Brewer II was born in Anne Arundel County at "Brewerton" the plantation of his parents, John Brewer I and Elizabeth Brewer. John Brewer II married Sarah Ridgely, the daughter of Colonel Henry Ridgely and Sarah (Warner) Ridgely, about 1683.

The following children were born to them:

1. Isaac Brewer (also called Eke).
2. *John Brewer, III, born August 20, 1686.
3. Joseph Brewer, born August 20, 1688.
4. Elizabeth Brewer, born October 26, 1690, died in infancy.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

John Brewer II died in 1690. In his will, he mentions his wife Sarah, his sons John and Joseph, and his father-in-law, Henry Ridgely, whom he made his executor, with his wife Sarah. After the death of John Brewer II, his wife Sarah married Thomas Odall.

In the will of Henry Ridgely, written in 1705, with codicils and probated in 1710, he states that if "Mary's Delight" is not possessed by an heir, it is to be divided between John Brewer III, Joseph Brewer, and Thomas Odall, sons of Thomas Odall (sometimes written Odell). He gave his daughter, Sarah Brewer Odall, wife of Thomas Odall, a negro girl.

JOHN BREWER III
(1686 - 1730)

John Brewer III, the third son of John Brewer II and Sarah (Ridgely) Brewer was born in Anne Arundel County on August 20, 1686.

John Brewer III was four years old when his father died in 1690. Colonel Henry Ridgely, Sarah Brewer's father became the executor for the two young sons, John and Joseph Brewer and one daughter, Elizabeth. Colonel Henry Ridgely made these grandsons, John and Joseph his heirs.

John Brewer III married Dinah Battee on February 14, 1704 in Anne Arundel County. Dinah was the daughter of Ferdinando and Elizabeth (Hood) Battee. She was born in 1690 making her 14 years of age at the time of the marriage. Her father, Ferdinando Battee, was a resident of South River and Judge of the County Court (justice) for Anne Arundel County, 1683 to 1694 and also Commissioner *(Archives of Maryland, Vol. VIII, p. 411).* He married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Thomas Hood.

The children of the marriage of John Brewer III and Dinah (Battee) Brewer were:

1. Elizabeth Brewer.
2.* John Brewer IV.
3. Sarah Brewer.
4. Frederick Brewer.
5. Henry Brewer.
6. Joseph Brewer.
7. Dinah Brewer.
8. Nicholas Brewer.
9. Deborah Brewer.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

John Brewer III died in 1730, age 44 years. His father was 46 years of age when he died in 1690.

JOHN BREWER IV
(1709 - 1788)

John Brewer IV, the son of John Brewer III and Dinah Battee Brewer was born in Anne Arundel County in 1709. In 1727, at age 18, he married Eleanor Maccubin, age 19. Eleanor was born in 1708, the daughter of Captain William and Sarah (Westall) Maccubin. The

children from this marriage were:

1. Dinah Brewer.
2. John Brewer.
3. Joseph Brewer.
4. William Brewer.
5. Eleanor Brewer.
6. John Brewer.
7. Elizabeth Brewer.
8. Nicholas Brewer.
9. Rachel Brewer.
10.* Jane Brewer, born 1746.
11. Mary Brewer, born 1748.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

The All Hallows Parish Church records, Anne Arundel County state: "John Brewer and Ealeanor (sic) parents of Jane Brewer dau born November 2, 1746; Mary Brewer dau born September 4, 1748."

Rachel Brewer married Charles Wilson Peale, the artist.

Eleanor Brewer, wife of John Brewer IV, predeceased him in 1779. John Brewer IV died in 1788, and a will *(Anne Arundel County, Folio 34, book JGI, page 36)* dated June 23, 1788, filed in Annapolis, Md. mentions three children: Joseph Nathaniel Newton Brewer, Anne Odlo Brewer and Mary Nowlon Brewer. He names his wife, Susannah Brewer, as Executrix. If this is my John Brewer's will, and it appears it is, this means he had a second marriage to Susannah ____ and they had a child, Anne Odlo Brewer.

JANE BREWER
(1746 -)

The All Hallows Church Records show that Jane Brewer, the daughter of John Brewer IV and Eleanor Maccubin Brewer, was born on November 2, 1746 in Anne Arundel County. The church records also state that Joseph Brewer (of Joseph) and Jane Brewer (of John) were married May 30, 1769. The marriage was performed by Rev. David Love, Rector of All Hallows Church. The groom, Joseph Brewer (born 1744) was a cousin of Jane's and the son of Joseph Brewer and Mary Stockett. Of this union were born:

1. John Brewer, born November 9, 1769, died in infancy.
2.* Nicholas Brewer, born June 1771.
3. William Brewer, born May 9, 1773.
4. Joseph Brewer, born April 18, 1775.
5. John Brewer, born April 8, 1776.
6. George Brewer, born May 1, 1780.
7. Joseph Brewer, born December 18, 1782.
8. Mary Brewer, born May 8, 1784.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

The dates of death of Jane Brewer and her husband are unknown. They apparently died intestate as they are not listed in the General Index of Wills of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1777 - 1917, compiled by Margaret Roberts Hodges.

NICHOLAS BREWER, SR.
(1771 -1839)

Nicholas Brewer, Sr., the son of Jane and Joseph Brewer, was

born in Anne Arundel County on June 10, 1771, according to the All Hallows Parish Church records.

On May 12, 1794, Nicholas Brewer, Sr. married Frances Davis, the daughter of Robert Pain Davis (a private soldier and afterward an Ensign and Lieutenant in the Army of the Revolutionary War) and Mary Toogood Collins. Of the above union were born:

1. Nicholas Brewer, Jr., born November 16, 1796. He was an officer in the Maryland militia in the War of 1812 and, for many years, the Judge of the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel County.
2.* Mary Jane Brewer, born 1797.

* Great-great-grandmother of George Donald Riley, Jr.

Nicholas Brewer, Sr. became an equity lawyer in Annapolis and was appointed Register of the High Court of Chancery. He was commissioned as Paymaster in the U. S. Army in the War of 1812 and served at the Battle of Bladensburg. During his lifetime, Annapolis had one Representative in the General Assembly, and to this office he was consistently elected. The elections were held annually. Only one time was Nicholas Sr. beaten for this office when a schism occurred, and the young men of the Whig party ~ desiring a young man to represent them ~ left the fold and aided in electing his opponent.

On June 29, 1807, Nicholas Brewer Sr. was appointed to a committee of prominent citizens in Annapolis for the purpose of carrying out a resolution concerning the attack upon the U.S. frigate, *Chesapeake*, by the British ship of war, *Leopard*, during which many U.S. citizens were killed or wounded. Similar meetings were held in Baltimore and other U.S. cities. Events such as this led to the War of 1812 with Britain.

After the death of his first wife, Frances Davis Brewer, Nicholas Brewer married Sarah Maccubin, who was the widow of

Charles Maccubin. Her maiden name was Allen ~ being the daughter of John and Eleanor Allen. Mrs. Maccubin had children as did Nicholas Brewer. There were also children by the marriage of Nicholas Brewer and Sarah Maccubin.

On Sunday, April 14, 1839, Nicholas Brewer died. The following obituary appeared in the next issue of the *Maryland Republican:*

> Thus in the 68th year of his age, closes the earthly career of another of the most active, firm, steady, and undeviating politicians of this State, and of this age. A man who, as an opponent, was always a man, open, undisguised, straight-forward, and high minded. As a friend, no man was ever more ardent, whole-hearted and sincere.
>
> For several years, and until attacked by the disease which finally carried him off, Mr. Brewer, represented the city in the House of Delegates of which he was one the most useful and influential members. He seldom spoke in the House: when he did his speech was always brief, to the purpose ~ and never failed to command attention. It may be truly said that a delegate more devoted to the interests of his constituents has never represented any people. Twice or thrice at earlier periods of his life he served as Elector of the Senate ~ a station usually appropriated to the most popular man in each community.
>
> As a next door neighbor and most intimate friend ~ as an associate for the third of a centuary in every political struggle ~ in peace and in war ~ through good and through evil report ~ in prosperity and in adversity ~ sickness and health ~ we have known and can truly testify of Nicholas Brewer, as a high-minded, public

spirited, patriotic, amiable man ~ a man of inflexible integrity in public and private life.

MARY JANE BREWER
(1797 -)

Mary Jane Brewer, daughter of Nicholas Brewer and Frances Davis Brewer, married Richard Ridgely, son of Absalom Ridgely and Anne Robinson Ridgely on December 14, 1819 in Anne Arundel County, Md.

Mary Jane Ridgely, daughter of Mary Jane Brewer and Richard Ridgely, married Elihu S. Riley, Sr. on July 11,1844 in Anne Arundel County.

Elihu S. Riley, Jr. son of Mary Jane Ridgely Riley and Elihu S. Riley, Sr., married Rebecca Williams Tucker on December 4, 1872 in Baltimore, Md.

George Donald Riley Sr., son of Elihu S. Riley, Jr. and Rebecca Williams Tucker Riley married Virginia Blakistone Maddox on November 20, 1923 in New York City, N.Y.

George Donald Riley Jr., son of George Donald Riley Sr. and Virginia Maddox Riley married Helen Brogden Shriver on May 28,1955 in Westminster, Md.

See lineage of Ridgely and Riley families for further details.

BREWER - SOURCES

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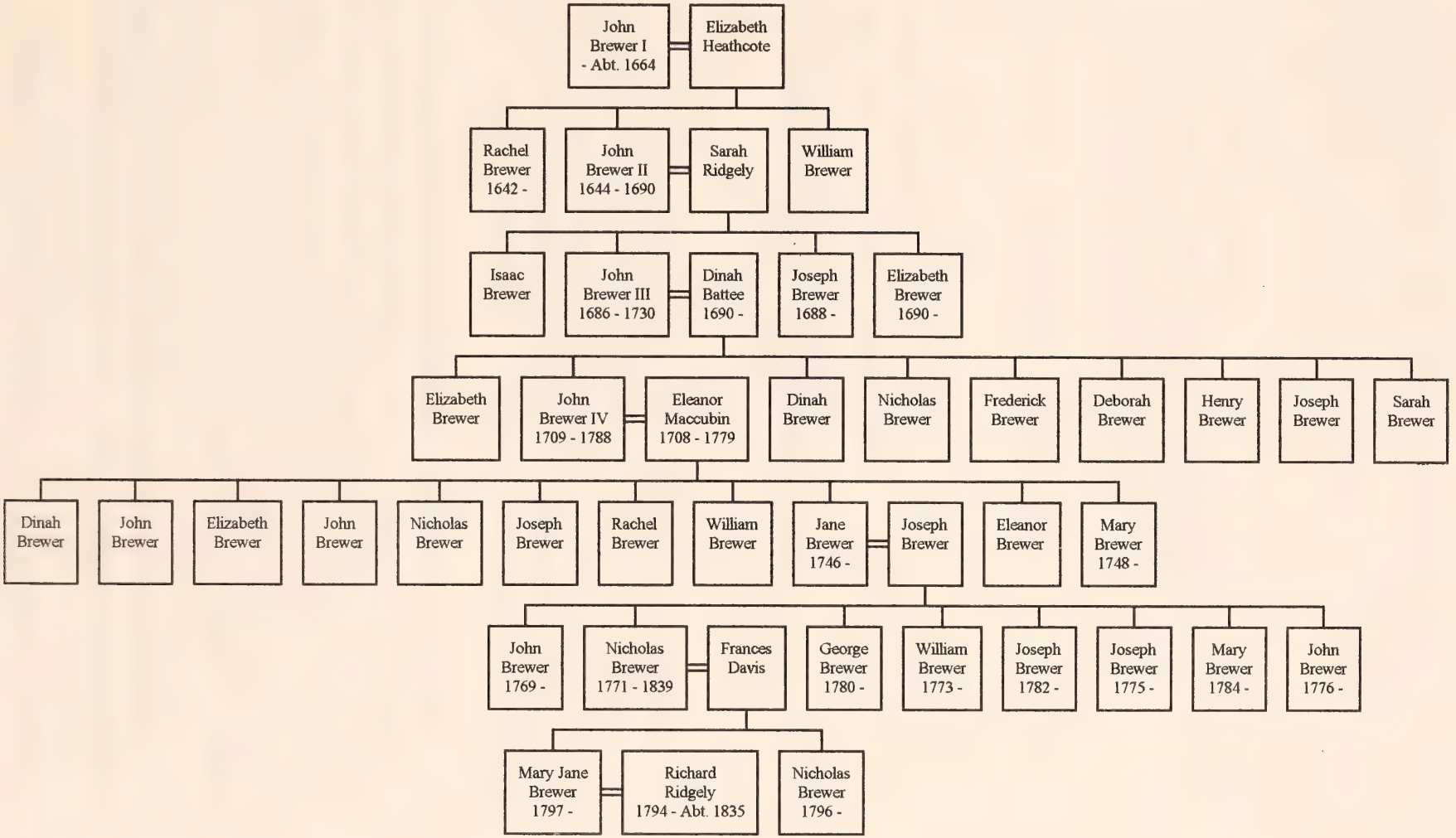
Descendants of John Brewer I



WILLIAM COCKEY
THE IMMIGRANT
(1638 - 1697)

The Cockeys of England have a record that still remains in its original state, the bell in the belfry of the Church at Froome, in Somersetshire, (now Frome in Somerset County, England). This church was erected in 1503-4. The bell is embossed with the name of John Cockey, donor.

It is thought that this John Cockey is the ancestor of Thomas Cockey, aged 25 years, who on January 6, 1634 set sail from England in the ship *Bonaventure*, commanded by Captain James Ramsey, from London to St. Christopher's in the Barbados Island. William Cockey is thought to be the son of Thomas Cockey.

William Cockey arrived in Maryland before September 29, 1668 because on that date bans of matrimony at a Court in Somerset County, Eastern Shore, Maryland were published between "William Cockee of Seavearne and Frances Vincent" of Somerset County. His second wife (who outlived him) was Sarah, believed to be the daughter of Samuel Underwood.

William Cockey's plantation was located in the Broad Neck Hundred by the Magothy River. In 1683, with Samuel Underwood,

he patented 50 acres of land which they called "Mutual Consent". Later that year, he patented 25 acres called "Cockey's Addition". It's reported that he owned 100 acres on the north side of the Magothy River called "Cuckholds Point".

Harry Wright Newman writes that William Cockey dwelt quietly at his plantation in the upper portion of Broad Neck Hundred, but certainly maintained a respectable position in the Hundred, as his children intermarried with the gentry of the neighborhood.

The children of William Cockey and Sarah Underwood were:

1. William Cockey (may have been the only child of Frances Vincent).
2. Thomas Cockey, born 1678, married Elizabeth Hammond, the widow Moss.
3. John Cockey married Elizabeth Slade.
4. Joshua Cockey married Sarah Ray.
5. * Edward Cockey married three times.
6. Elizabeth Cockey married William, son of Maj. General John Hammond.
7. Mary Cockey.
8. Anne Cockey.
9. Sarah Cockey.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

Thomas and John Cockey, sons of William and Sarah Cockey, inherited and purchased immense tracts of land in Baltimore County. In 1720, Thomas Cockey, the older brother, settled in the limestone valley on the York Road and it was he who became the settler of Cockey's Valley and head of the family from whom Cockeysville takes its name. Thomas' brother, John Cockey, settled the Green Spring Valley of Baltimore County.

William Cockey died intestate in 1697, leaving a widow and

several minor children. Letters of administration were issued to his widow on May 15, 1697. His personal estate was appraised at 96 pounds, 12 shillings and 10 pence.

Sarah Cockey, wife of William Cockey, died on May 17, 1698. In her will, she bequeathed unto her friend, Edmund Duncalfe, her son, John, until he attained the age of twenty years. Then she bequeathed the four youngest sons (unnamed) to her eldest son, Thomas. Fabric from abroad was to be made up into winter clothing for the boys. Her wearing apparel was willed to her four named daughters, but Elizabeth Hammond, the only married one, was given the Great Bible. Sarah's estate was valued at 93 pounds, 5 shillings, and 7 pence.

EDWARD COCKEY
(16 - 1751)

Harry Wright Newman writes in *Anne Arundel Gentry*, Volume 3, that Edward Cockey was presumably the youngest son of William Cockey and his wife, Sarah, and was born in Broad Neck Hundred of Anne Arundel County, date unknown. He settled on Kent Island. His wealthy brother, Colonel Thomas Cockey of Baltimore County, bequeathed a legacy to Edward Cockey and his son, Charles.

Prior to his settlement on Kent Island, Edward Cockey sold his plantation "Cuckhold" on the Magothy River to Robert Edney. He moved to Kent Island sometime before 1722 and he patented "Contention", "New Hogg Penn Neck" and three other tracts in Queen Anne's County. He married Rhoda, the widow of Isaac Harris who died in Queen Anne's County in 1717. This was the first of three marriages for Edward Cockey for by December 7, 1727 he married Sarah ___. He and Sarah, on that date, deeded to John Carter "Mattapack Neck" 98 acres and "Ridge" of 187 acres in Queen Anne's County. According to his will, Edward's last wife was Mary _____.

The children of Edward Cockey were:

1. Charles Cockey married Susannah, widow Elliott.
2. Edward Cockey.
3. * John Cockey married Mary Sudler.
4. Mordecai Cockey.
5. William Cockey.
6. Thomas Cockey.
7. Peter Cockey, Revolutionary soldier.
8. Ann Cockey.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

According to family records, Edward Cockey was often referred to as a British Naval Officer, and for many years an old uniform was treasured as an heirloom, but in later years this uniform and sword, together with many valuable relics and family portraits were destroyed by a fire on Kent Island.

Edward Cockey's will was probated in Queen Anne's County on May 23, 1751. To sons Charles and Edward, he bequeathed "Newpen Neck", "Good Hill" and a portion of "Ridge". He gave his brass gun to son Charles. To son Edward, one feather bed and furniture, cow and calf, ewes and lambs. The remainder of his personal estate was equally divided between his children: John, Mordecai, Ann, William, Thomas and Peter. The Executrix was his wife, Mary.

The inventory of his personal estate was made on July 18, 1751. The appraisement was 131 pounds, 8 shillings and 5 pence, including one large sermon book, one pair of spectacles and three negroes.

JOHN COCKEY
(17 - 1816)

Captain John Cockey, son of Edward Cockey and grandson of William Cockey, was born and died on Kent Island. He married Mary Sudler of an old Eastern Shore family. He was a sea captain, and it has been said, a naval officer, but upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he gave up his profession and retired upon his lands on Kent Island.

The children of John Cockey and Mary Sudler were:

1. John Cockey married Frances Earickson.
2. Clarissa Cockey married ____ Goodman
3. Mordecai Cockey, died unmarried 1820.
4.* Susanna Cockey married Richard Tucker, September 3, 1796, died 1834 in Baltimore, Md.
5. Rebecca Cockey married ____ Legg.
6. Frances Cockey married Thomas Tucker (brother of Richard Tucker) December 12,1787.
7. Ann Cockey married ____ Kelly.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

According to Harry Wright Newman, John Cockey died intestate in Queen Anne's County in 1816. The value of his personal estate was $5,826.55. His final account was approved in 1817 with the remainder of $4,898.47 being equally distributed among the following children: John Cockey, Mordecai Cockey, Susanna Tucker, Clarissa Goodman, Rebecca Legg and Ann Kelly. The heirs of Frances Tucker were not mentioned.

The second son of John Cockey, Mordecai Cockey, died without issue shortly after his father. The appraisement of his personal estate amounted to $1,030.00 and on February 8, 1820 his estate was

divided among his brothers and sisters, that is, John Cockey, Susanna Tucker, Ann Kelly, Clarissa Goodman, heirs of Frances Tucker (deceased) and Rebecca Legg.

SUSANNA COCKEY
(17 - 1834)

See lineage of Richard Tucker (1771 - 1818).

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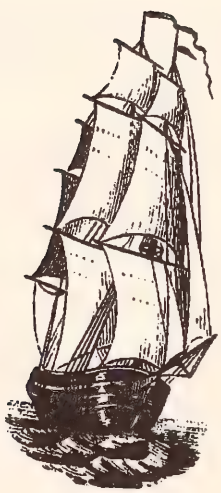
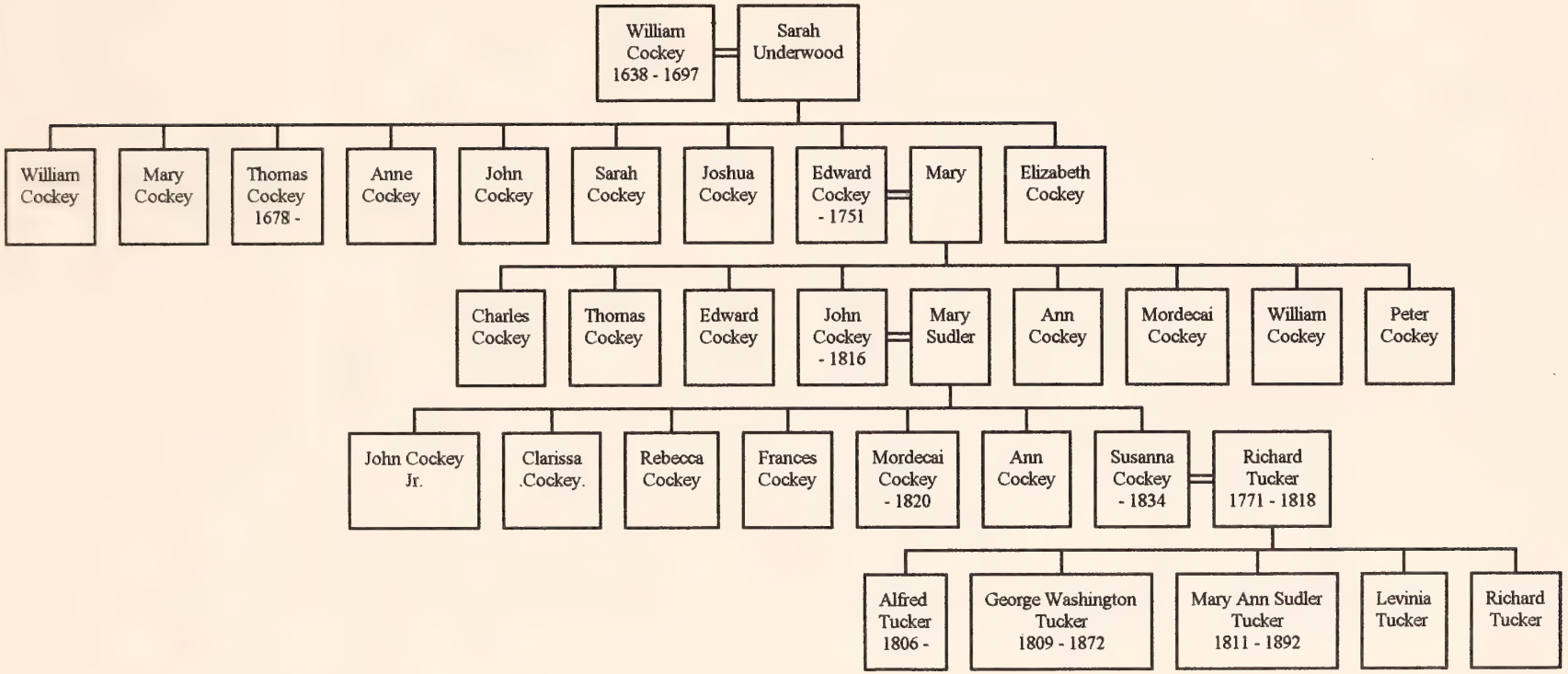


Descendants of William Cockey



THOMAS DAVIES (DAVIS) THE SETTLER (bef. 1688 -aft. 1720)

Thomas Davies was probably born before 1688 as his first child was born in 1707 in Anne Arundel County, Md. Thomas Davies' place of birth and the names of his parents are not known. It is said that the early members of the Davis family on the eastern and western shore of Maryland came from Virginia, possibly the sons of James Davis of Henrico, Virginia.

There was a minister named Thomas Davis (Davies) in Maryland during the late years of the 17th century. In 1695, he was granted a payment of three thousand pounds of tobacco by the Council of Maryland. In a petition before the Council of Maryland in 1698, Richard Cloud and Samuel Coocksey testified that Thomas Davies, a minister of their parish, was given more than was due him out of the 40 pounds of tobacco per head (parishioners) that was given to his parish by the State.

The Church records of All Hallows Parish in Anne Arundel County show that John Davies, the eldest son of Thomas Davies and his wife Mary, was born on November 5, 1707 and baptized on November 23, 1709. An act of the Assembly of Maryland had established All Hallows Parish in 1692, at the same time the Anglican

Church became the Church of Maryland. The South River Hundred and a small part of the West River Hundred were included in the parish. The parish church was near Davidsonville.

On April 7, 1708, a Thomas Davies married Ann Gross at All Hallows Parish but this was another Thomas. There is also a Thomas Daviss (Davis), an inn holder, listed in the land records of Anne Arundel County as having sold lot #24 in London Town (All Hallows Parish) to Patrick Sympson for 100 pounds in 1715.

Thomas Davies married Mary ------- who was baptized in All Hallows Parish on August 17, 1718; together with five of her children. It was not unusual in those days for an entire family to be baptized together. The Rev. Joseph Colbatch, a respected clergyman of his time, probably performed the baptism.

The children of Thomas and Mary Davies were:

1. John Davies, born November 5, 1707 and baptized November 23, 1709.
2. Thomas Davies, baptized August 17, 1718.
3. Rachel Davies, baptized August 17, 1718.
4. Sarah Davies, baptized August 17, 1718.
5. Samuel Davies, baptized August 17, 1718.
6. Ruth Davies, baptized August 17, 1718.
7. * Robert Davies, baptized August 15, 1720.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

Thomas Davies apparently died intestate sometime after 1720. A search of the probate and land records of Anne Arundel County at the Maryland State Archives failed to find any other records concerning Thomas Davies.

ROBERT DAVIS (DAVIES)
(bapt. 1720 - abt. 1775)

Robert Davis was the youngest son of Thomas and Mary Davies. He was baptized at All Hallows Parish Church, Anne Arundel County on August 15, 1720 as Robert Davies. At some later date, his given name was changed from Davies to Davis. He married Sarah Paine of Anne Arundel County about 1737. From this marriage, the following children were born:

1. Mary Davis, born October 8, 1738.
2. Sarah Davis, born October 27, 1739.
3. Elizabeth Davis, born December 27, 1741.
4. * Robert Pain Davis, born December 30, 1744.
5. Frances Davis, born August 12, 1747.
6. Ann Davis, born September 4, 1753.
7. Prissilla(sic) Davis, born January 10, 1755.
8. Margaret Davis, born February 20, 1758.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

The Davis family was Anglican by faith and lived at their plantation called "Bisivinglon" in All Hallows Parish.

In an Anne Arundel County Chancery Court record dated January 10, 1775, Robert Davis is described as a "planter", aged 55 years, i.e. born in 1720. A "planter" was the owner of a plantation, a large farm or estate. Robert Davis testified on behalf of the defendant, Charles Hammond, concerning the complaint of Lance Todd over the sale of real and personal estate items.

Robert Davis died about 1775. Sarah Davis, the administrator for the estate of her husband, filed her final account on November 20, 1775. This account provided for the payment of 76 pounds,2 shillings and 4 pence which was due Robert Pain Davis, son of the late Robert

Davis. After this and other payments were made, the final account showed a balance of 882 pounds 3shillings 7 1/2 pence which was distributed as follows: one-third to the widow, Sarah Davis (294 pounds, 1 shilling and 2 1/2 pence) and the remainder to be distributed equally to each of his eight children (73 pounds, 16 shillings 3 1/2 pence each) The size of the estate indicates that Robert Davis was a successful planter.

The 1783 assessment of Anne Arundel County shows Sarah Davis living in the Road (Rhode) River Hundred. She owned 13 slaves. Her livestock included 6 horses, 25 black cattle and 10 sheep. Her total assessment was 534 pounds and her family consisted of five white females, probably Sarah and four of her spinster daughters.

Sarah Davis died in her 86th year in 1805 at her South River dwelling in Anne Arundel County. Her will was dated March 6, 1804 and was probated on November 20, 1805. She bequeathed her dwelling plantion "Bisivinglon" to her daughter, Sarah Davis, and named her grandsons, Thomas and Robert Davis and her granddaughter, Priscilla Jacobs, in her will.

ROBERT PAIN DAVIS
REVOLUTIONARY OFFICER
(1744 - 1794)

Robert Pain Davis was born in the All Hallows Parish of Anne Arundel County on December 30, 1744, the only son of Robert and Sarah Paine Davis. He had seven sisters. At age 27, he married Mary Toogood Collins at the All Hallows Anglican Church on March 10, 1771. The children of this union were:

1. Ann Davis, born December 25, 1772.
2. Thomas Davis, born January 25, 1774.
3. * Frances Davis, born May 27,1775.

4. Robert Davis, born October 4,1776.
5. Polly Davis, born August 1, 1778.
6. James Davis, born July 6,1780.
7. James Davis, born June 30,1782.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

In 1775, Robert Pain Davis was selected to serve on the jury of Anne Arundel County along with other well known citizens including Samuel Warfield, Thomas Warfield (son of Joshua), Amos Gaither, Henry Hall, John Burgess, Edward Lee, Robert Welch, Thomas Noble Stockett, Charles Hammond (son of John), Charles Dorsey (son of Henry) and others.

The 1776 Census of Maryland, All Hallows Parish, Anne Arundel County listed Robert Pain Davis as the head of the following household:

white males - 1 (Robert Pain Davis)
white females - 7 (wife, sisters and possibly mother)
white children - 3 (Ann, Thomas & Frances Davis)
black males - 3
black women - 4
black children - 6
taxables - 8 (Heads of households were expected to pay a head tax on members of a specified age, sex and status.)

Robert Pain Davis took the Oath of Allegiance before Richard Harwood, Jr. on March 1, 1778. On August 17, 1779 he was commissioned an Ensign in Captain Thomas Watkins' Company of the West River Battalion of Militia in Anne Arundel County. He was promoted to first Lieutenant on March 17, 1781. On April 12,1781, Robert Pain Davis wrote the following letter to Governor Thomas Sim Lee.

I received from you a commition(sic) appointing me

> first Lieutenant of Captain Samuel Watkins Company of Militia in the West River Battalion as it Dont suit me to serve in that office, I Beg to Resign.

The West River Battalion under Colonel Weems was engaged in the *Otter* threat of 1776. On February 28 of that year the H.M.S. *Otter*, a 16-gun vessel from Lord Dunmore's fleet sailed up the Chespeake Bay from Norfolk on a raid to Baltimore to destroy two American privateers (*Hornet* and *Wasp*). She was accompanied by her swivel-equipped tender *Samuel* and six-gun schooner tender *Edward*. Citizens in the Annapolis area were frightened that a powerful British squadron was about to invade the area. Colonel Weems' West River Batallion was ordered to take up defensive positions on each side of South River. The battalion mustered 70 officers and 284 men. When the *Otter* later left the Annapolis area, the West River Batallion was ordered south along the Bay to assist the Calvert militia. Militias generaly provided home guard duty unless they were assigned to General Washington's army.

There is supposition that Robert Pain Davis served as a private in the Maryland Line before he was commissioned an Ensign in the militia. A Robert Davis was enrolled in the Maryland Line by Captain James Disney, Jr. and passed by Richard Harwood on July 13,1776. *(Maryland Archives, Vol. 18 p. 41)* My grandfather, Elihu S. Riley, Jr. had this to say in 1917 about Robert's military service.

> My relative, Mr. Nicholas Brewer son of Judge Nicholas Brewer of Annapolis, Md., himself a professional genealogist, who was the grandson of Ensign Robert Paine (sic) Davis, who knew personally his grandfather Nicholas Brewer, Sr., who married Fanny Davis daughter of Ensign Robert Paine Davis, stated in his life-time to me, as did his younger brother, Mr. Julien Brewer, of Annapolis that Ensign Robert Paine Davis and Private Robert Davis, of the Maryland Line, were one and the same person. It was

customary never to put the middle name of a private soldier in the record of his enlistment in the Revolutionary War.

The 1783 assessment of Anne Arundel County finds Robert Pain Davis living in the Road(Rhode) River Hundred and owning three tracts of land. "Brewerton" (122 acres), "Linams Search" (65 acres) and "Browns Discovery" (75 acres) for a total value of 504 pounds or 1.92 pounds per acre. He owned eight slaves valued at 200 pounds. His livestock consisted of one horse, 10 black cattle and 8 sheep valued at 30 pounds. His total assessment was 804 pounds. His family included four white males and four white females.

Robert Pain Davis, apparently died in 1794, as the date of his administrative bond is November 5, 1794. His son, Thomas Davis and Nicholas Brewer, Jr. were the administrators. Unfortunately, this bond is the only probate record for his estate.

FRANCES DAVIS
(1775 - 1799)

Frances Davis, daughter of Robert Pain Davis and Mary Toogood Collins Davis married Nicholas Brewer, Sr. of Anne Arundel County on May 12, 1794.

Mary Jane Brewer, daughter of Nicholas Brewer, Sr. and Frances Davis Brewer, married Richard Ridgely, son of Absalom Ridgely and Anne Robinson Ridgely on December 14, 1819 in Anne Arundel County.

Mary Jane Ridgely daughter of Mary Jane Brewer and Richard Ridgely, married Elihu S. Riley, Sr. on July 11, 1844 in Anne Arundel County.

Elihu S. Riley, Jr. son of Mary Jane Ridgely Riley and Elihu S. Riley, Sr., married Rebecca Williams Tucker on December 4, 1872 in Baltimore, Maryland.

George Donald Riley, Sr. son of Elihu S. Riley, Jr. and Rebecca Williams Tucker Riley married Virginia Blakistone Maddox on November 20, 1923 in New York City, NY.

George Donald Riley Jr., son of George Donald Riley Sr. and Virginia Maddox Riley married Helen Brogden Shriver on May 28, 1955 in Westminster, Md.

See lineage of Brewer family for further details.

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THOMAS DAVIES(DAVIS), THE SETTLER (bef 1688 - aft 1720)

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11. Ibid, Vol. XVIII, pp. 41, 200, 348, 531.

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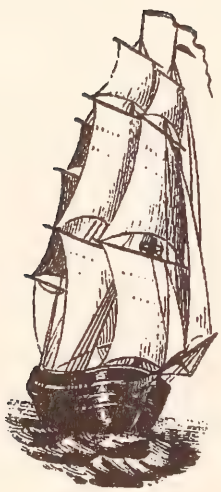
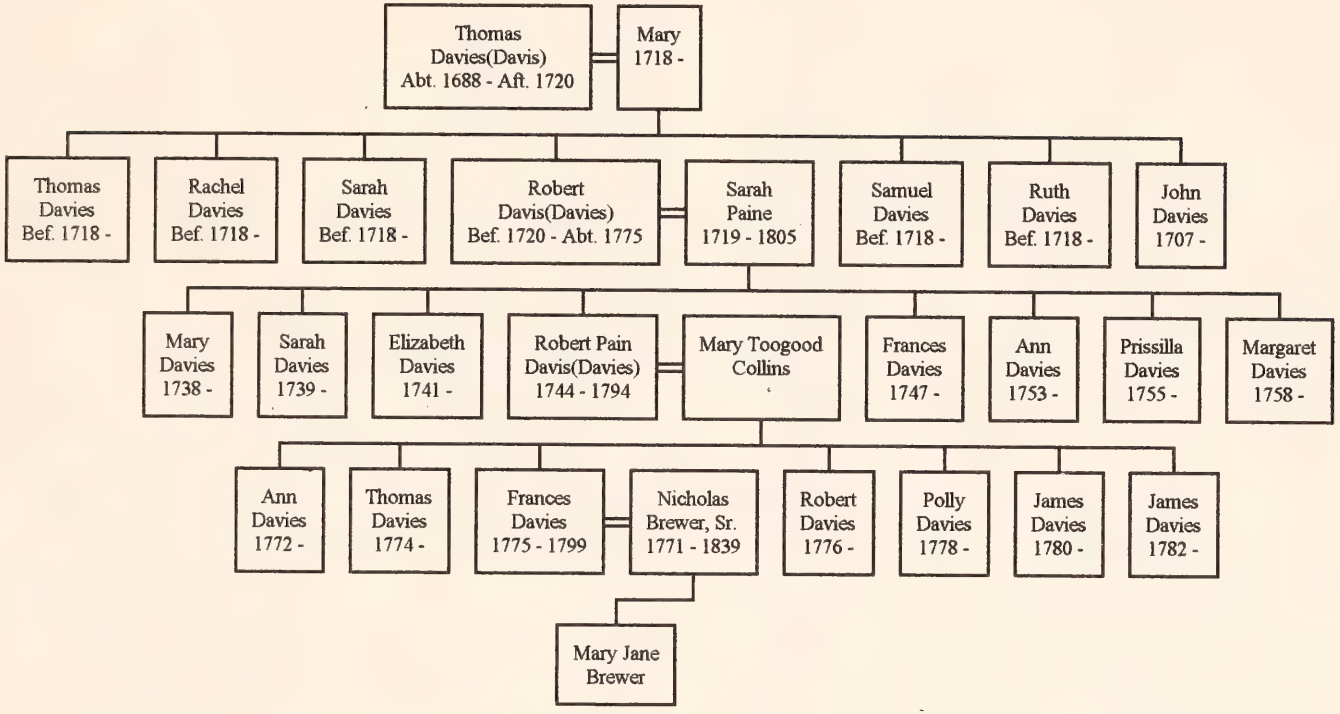


Descendants of Thomas Davies(Davis)



COLONEL HENRY RIDGELY THE IMMIGRANT (1625 - 1710)

Henry Ridgely came to the province of Maryland in 1658 or 1659, according to historian Elihu S. Riley writing in *The Genealogy of George Donald Riley,* p. 402:

> He resided on the Patuxent River in what is now Prince Georges County, Maryland. He married Elizabeth Howard (first marriage of four), of the Howard family of England who emigrated with him when he came to America. They were then husband and wife.

He came from (County) Devon (Devonshire England). In 1666 he was the major of the troop that guarded Anne Arundel County, Maryland, from the incursions of depredations of the Indians. He was a Captain in the Army that seized Lord Baltimore's Government in 1689, and which proclaimed the authority in the Province of William and Mary. He was commissioned Major in 1690; Lieut. Col. in 1694, and Colonel in 1696. He was a justice, or judge, in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, in 1679. He was a member of the House of Burgesses, of Maryland, in 1692, 1693 and 1695.

From a Ridgely family manuscript and records in Annapolis, Professor J. D. Warfield relates that in 1661:

> James Wardner (Warner) and Henry Ridgely were granted a certificate for 600 acres, called "Wardridge", on the northside of the South River; joining a tract, "Broome", formerly Richard Beard's adjoining Neal Clark's. In 1665 James Warner assigned his right to Henry Ridgely.

The James Warner referred to above was probably the father-in-law of Henry Ridgely by his second marriage to Sarah Warner. Sarah's parents were James Warner and Elizabeth (Harris) Warner.

Colonel Henry Ridgely and his second wife, Sarah (Warner) Ridgely had three children:

1. Henry Ridgely, Jr.
2. * Sarah Ridgely.
3. Rachel Ridgely.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

Colonel Ridgely's recently discovered third wife was Alice Skinner. Richard T. Foose reports in the Maryland Genealogical Society Bulletin (Winter 1988) that the late Harry Wright Newman shortly after publishing Vol. III of *Anne Arundel Gentry* discovered a previously unknown wife of Col. Henry Ridgely, Alice Skinner by name. Newman noted this in his last published book of 1982, *To Maryland From Overseas*. His source was a *History of the Baptist Church* in Tiverton, Devonshire County, England published in 1907 in London by the Baptist Union (pages 24 - 25). Foose, through further research, discovered that Henry Ridgely (b. 1708) son of Charles Ridgely, was the grandson of Alice Skinner and not Henry (born 1690), son of Henry, Jr., as assumed by Newman. Alice Skinner emmigrated from Devonshire to America in 1666 and married Henry

Ridgely in 1672. He later bore the title of Colonel. Of this marriage there was only one child:

1. * Charles Ridgely, born 1673. He later married in England and had a son, Henry Ridgely (born 1708).

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

Colonel Ridgely's fourth marriage in 1696 was to Mary Stanton Duvall, widow of Mareen Duvall. There were no children of this marriage. He then moved to Prince Georges County, where he became a merchant.

Colonel Henry Ridgely's will, written in 1705, with codicils, was probated in 1710. It reads:

> I give to my wife (4th marriage), Mary (Duvall Ridgely), my home, plantation, "Cotton", "Mary's Delight" and "Larkin's Folly". which I bought of Thomas Larkin, to an unborn child. To son Charles Ridgely, all that plantation called "Hogg Neck", and 300 acres of "Ridgely's Lot", lying at "Huntington", A.A., excepting lands sold to Thomas Reynolds and Neale Clarke, near Wm. Griffiths. I give also to son Charles 300 acres of "Wardridge" adjoining "Hogg Neck". My wearing apparel to my brother William, and my son Charles. "Larkin Forrest", if there be no heir, to be divided between Henry Ridgely and Nicholas Ridgely, sons of my deceased son Henry, and Henry, son of his son, Charles Ridgely. The remaining part of "Wardridge", to go to grandson, Henry Ridgely son of Henry deceased, after Charles, had 300 acres out of it. If "Mary's Delight" is not possessed by an heir, it is to be divided between John Brewer and Joseph Brewer (grandsons by John Brewer and Sarah Ridgely Brewer), Thomas Odall and Henry Odall sons

of Thomas Odall (2nd marriage to Sarah Ridgely Brewer Odall). I give to my daughter Sarah (Ridgely Brewer) Odall wife of Thomas Odall, a negro girl; to all my grandchildren, 10 pounds; to my god-daughter, Martha Duvall, 51 pounds, and a cow and calf. To St. Barnabas Church, Queen Parish, Prince Georges, 20 pounds. Grandsons Henry and Nicholas Ridgely, to be under the care of Thomas Odall (their uncle and 2nd husband of Sarah) and Charles Greenberry. The remaining part, whether here or in England, to go to my wife and executrix.

SARAH RIDGELY
(1667 or 1671 - bef. 1710)

Sarah Ridgely, daughter of Colonel Henry Ridgely and Sarah Warner Ridgely married John Brewer (1644 - 1690). From this marriage the following sons were born:

1. * John Brewer III, born 1686, died 1730.
2. Joseph Brewer.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

See lineage of John Brewer III.

CHARLES RIDGELY
(1673 - 1722)

Charles Ridgely was born at "Wardridge" in Anne Arundel County in 1673. Much has been written about Charles Ridgely (1702

- 1772) of Baltimore County but very little about this Charles Ridgely of Anne Arundel County. There is no known relationship between the early Ridgelys of Anne Arundel County and the Ridgelys of Baltimore County. Our Charles Ridgely was the son of Colonel Henry Ridgely (the Immigrant) and his third wife, Alice Skinner. Col. Henry Ridgely in his will probated in 1710, gave several tracts of land to his son Charles. At age 37, he became a large landholder; the plantation, "Hogg Neck", 300 acres of "Ridgely's Lot" and 300 acres of "Wardridge".

Charles Ridgely married Elizabeth Read, date unknown, who were both born in 1673. From this marriage came the following children:

1. Elizabeth Ridgely, born March 31, 1702, bapized 1707 at St. Anne's.
2. Charles Ridgely.
3. * Henry Ridgely, born 1708, married Catherine Lusby.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

Charles Ridgely died in 1722, at age 49. On June 12, 1730 a report was read in the Upper House of the Maryland Assembly concerning an inspection of the records of the Commissary's office and Provincial office in reference to an inventory dated August 14, 1722 of Charles Ridgely, deceased. (*Archives of Maryland, Vol. XXXVII).* On April 17, 1735, a report was submitted by the Committee of Aggreviances and Courts of Justice regarding missing inventories in the estate of Charles Ridgely of Anne Arundel County and others (*Archives of Maryland, Vol. XXXIX p. 264).*

HENRY RIDGELY, JR.
(1708 -)

Henry Ridgely Jr., son of Charles and Elizabeth (Read) Ridgely, was born in Anne Arundel County in 1708. His plantation was located in St. Anne's Parish. He married Catherine Lusby, daughter of Robert Lusby Jr. and his wife, Mary, on January 12, 1729. The births of their children are listed in the St. Anne's Parish register.

1. Mary Ridgely, born October 16, 1731, died March 20, 1732/3.
2. Charles Ridgely, born November 29, 1732.
3. Robert Ridgely, born December 21, 1734.
4. * Absalom Ridgely, born May 17, 1747, married Anne Robinson.
5. Henry Ridgely, born April 17, 1746.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

In an article in *The Maryland Genelogical Society Bulletin* (Winter 1988 - Vol. 29) on Ridgely wives, Richard T. Foose relates that Henry Ridgely in 1727 brought an action in Chancery to obtain recognition of his title to certain property in Tiverton, Devonshire County, England, as heir at law to his grandmother, Alice Skinner. Foose believes that Henry was successful, for in 1728 he deeded the property to a Thomas Dunsford for thirty seven pounds sterling.

Harry Wright Newman, in Volume 3 of *Anne Arundel Gentry* had the following to say about Henry Ridgely's business affairs:

> He succeeded to his father's landed estate, namely "Hogg Neck" and "Wardridge", sometimes written "Waldridge", but peculiar and unknown conditions forced him to place a lien on his property and eventually complete alienation.

On August 13, 1740 he mortgaged 40 acres of "Waldridge" to Thomas Worthington and redeemed it on November 24, 1743. On August 21, 1741 he assigned "Waldridge" to Robert Lusby Jr. On June 21, 1743, he sold to John Mercer for 60 pounds a portion of "Hog Neck" of 100 acres, beginning at Hog Neck Hill on the north side of the main road. His wife, Catherine, waived all dower rights.

Finally, on March 6, 1770, he conveyed 110 acres which he held on "Waldridge" and 50 acres of "Hog Neck" to Baldwin Lusby for the consideration of the lien of 112 pounds plus legal interest which Brice Thomas Beale Worthington had held on his property since September 21, 1765.

The year of his death is not known and he apparently died intestate.

ABSALOM RIDGELY
(1747 - 1818)

The Church records of St. Anne's Parish, Annapolis, Maryland show an Absalom Ridgely born to parents Henry and Catherine Ridgely on two different dates; May 17, 1743 and May 17, 1747. Harry Wright Newman in *Anne Arundel Gentry* states the birth date as May 17, 1743 but the historian Elihu S. Riley, Jr. claims that the Absalom Ridgely born on May 17, 1743 died in infancy and that Absalom, son of Henry and Catherine, was born on May 17, 1747.

On October 18, 1775, Absalom Ridgely married Anne Robinson, daughter of Anne Hawkins Grey and David Robinson. By this marriage, the following children were born:

1. Elizabeth Ridgely, born January 21, 1777, married James Nicholas Weems. He was the brother of Rev. Mason I. Weems, the first biographer and the pastor of Gen. George Washington.
2. John Ridgely, born July 11, 1778. Surgeon in U.S.Navy and Minister to Tripoli.
3. Anne Ridgely, born August 12, 1780. Died in infancy in 1781.
4. 1st Henry Ridgely, born December 2, 1781. Died young.
5. Absalom R. Ridgely, born March 21, 1783.
6. Mary Ridgely, born December 6, 1784.
7. Charles Ridgely, born May 15, 1785, died 1855.
8. Frances A. Ridgely, born December 30, 1788, died April 19, 1807.
9. Anne Ridgely, born June 2, 1790.
10. 2nd Henry Ridgely, born May 23, 1791, died Sept. 12, 1792.
11. David Ridgely, born February 16, 1793.
12.* Richard Ridgely, born August 21, 1794.
13. 3rd Henry Ridgely, born December 2, 1795, died 1799.
14. Nicholas Ridgely, born January 29, 1797.
15. Catherine Ridgely, born September 28, 1798.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

Elihu S. Riley, Jr. notes that Absalom Ridgely could never raise a Henry:

> He had three sons of that name. They all died in their infancy. It was very natural that my great grandfather should want this name perpetuated in his family. It had been the name of his own father and the name of the first settler in Maryland of his Ridgely ancestors ~ Col. Henry Ridgely.

In his book, *First Citizen and Antilon*, Elihu S. Riley, Jr. provided a description of Mrs. Absalom Ridgely:

> In 1775, the year that Absalom Ridgely and Ann (sic) Robinson were married, it was reported by a Mr. Eddis that the social life of Annapolis was created and maintained by such elegant and accomplished women, refined in manners, and lovely in person as Mary Ogle Ridout, Ann Ridgely (sic). . . Peggy Stewart, Anna Peale, Mrs. William Paca . . .Eleanor Calvert and a host of unnamed beauties.

Absalom Ridgely took the Oath of Allegiance in 1778. On March 20, 1779, he was a private in Capt. Gilbert Middleton's Independent Company of Militia of Annapolis.

An account of the currency and silver belonging to the citizens of Anne Arundel County in 1780 shows that of the R's, Mr. Absalom Ridgely, an Annapolis merchant, had the most currency on hand, that sum being 2,156 pounds, 12 shillings, 6 pence.

In his book, *The Ancient City*, Elihu S. Riley, Jr. reports that:

> Mr. Absalom Ridgely, an Annapolis merchant appears to have been a public-spirited citizen. The following is extracted from the Annapolis Council proceedings of the 10th of May 1788:
>
> 'The Committee appointed to report on the petition of Absalom Ridgely, made the following report, viz:
>
> We your Committee, appointed for the purpose of examining the situation of Prince George's street, adjoining Mr. Ridgely's, do report that the filling up and completing the said street, will be both useful and necessary and beg leave to recommend an acceptance

of the terms . . . . offered by Mr. Ridgely. . . .'

In 1804 a lottery was inaugurated to raise money to improve the streets of Annapolis, to purchase a fire engine and deepen the basin. Absalom Ridgely was appointed one of the managers of this lottery.

Absalom Ridgely was an astute and successful businessman as related by Elihu S. Riley, Jr. in *The Ancient City*:

> After the Revolution --- fortunes were no longer made in the mercantile trade at Annpolis. What trade once was is illustrated in the history of one of it merchants, Absalom Ridgely, son of Henry Ridgely. Mr. Ridgely was born in 1742 (1747), and began his mercantile ventures in the little house on Flat-Iron corner at the intersection of Fleet and Cornhill Streets. His capital at marriage was $150. When he died he was able to give to each of his eight children, eight thousand dollars a piece in cash, besides leaving real property to be divided amongst them, nor was this the chief heritage, he bequeathed them ~ he left them that which is greater than riches ~ a good name. His epitaph so sums up the whole matter, -- . `He calmly resigned his soul to him who gave it, after having faithfully discharged his duties as a man and as a Christian.' His sons rose up to do him honor. John, David, Richard, Charles and Nicholas. Richard was a merchant of Annapolis; David was State Librarian and the author of the *Annals of Annapolis*; and John was a surgeon in the United States Navy, who after his resignation of that position, was a prominent physician in civil life.

In describing the lost landmarks of Anne Arundel County in his book, *A History of Anne Arundel County*, Elihu S. Riley, Jr. has this to say about the residence of Absalom Ridgely in Annapolis:

> Another house destroyed by the march of improvement, was a fine colonial residence, situated on the brow of the hill opposite the State House, where School Street and the State Circle join. This was built by William Stewart, grandfather of the late Gen. George H. Stewart, and was sucessively owned and occupied by Absalom Ridgely, a colonial merchant, and afterward by his son, Dr. John Ridgely, of the United States Navy. It was torn down in 1867, to make room for the present Governor's Mansion.

Absalom Ridgely's will dated February 14, 1816 and probated on July 20, 1818, bequeaths to his wife, Anne Ridgely, the furniture, horses, carriages, corn, servants, house and garden attached to the house extending to the house occupied by his son, John Ridgely; dividends during her lifetime from 100 shares of stock at Farmers Bank of Maryland plus a sum of $600. The residue of the estate was bequeathed to his children to be divided equally: John Ridgely, Charles Ridgely, David Ridgely, Richard Ridgely, Elizabeth Ridgely Weems, Kitty (Catherine) Ridgely, Nicholas Ridgely and the children of deceased daughter Mary (Elizabeth) Ridgely Hooper, viz. James Hooper, Nicholas Hooper and John Hooper. (*Anne Arundel County Wills. Book JG: 38, pages 221 - 223, Year 1818)*

DR. JOHN RIDGELY
(1778 -)

John Ridgely was born in Annapolis, Md. on July 11, 1778. His parents were Absalom Ridgely and Anne Robinson Ridgely. His brother, David Ridgely, was the State Librarian and his brother, Richard Ridgely, was my great-great-grandfather.

John Ridgely was commissioned a Surgeon in the U. S. Navy on July 2, 1803. He served in the frigate *USS Phildelphia* in the

Mediterranean. On October 31, 1803 Surgeon John Ridgely ~ along with 307 other officers and crew ~ was captured when the *Philadelphia* foundered on rocks in the harbor of Tripoli, Barbary, North Africa. At the time the United States was at war with the Barbary Powers. The United States had refused additional tribute to commerce ~ raiding Barbary Coast (North Africa) pirates. Tripoli declared war against the U.S. on June 10, 1801. An extract from the journal of Surgeon's Mate Jonathan Cowdery, USN relates:

> After the flag of the *Philadelphia* was struck, and the officers and crew were waiting the pleasure of their new masters, the Tripolitan chiefs collected their favorites, and, with drawn sabres, fell to cutting and slashing their own men, who were stripping the Americans and plundering the ship. They cut off the hands of some, and it is believed several were killed.

In a letter from the Danish Consul, Tripoli dated November 2, 1803 to the Danish Consul, Marseilles, France, the events of the 31st of October are described.

> I embrace the opportunity of an English vessel bound to Malta to send you this thro(sic) Naples, to inform you of the deplorable event happened on the 31st October ult(sic) to the U.S. frigate *Philad* Cap Bainbridge(sic) 44 guns & 307 men which touched Ground on the Point of Tasoura near this Port at 1/2 past 11 oclock A.P. in chasing a Cruiser; after useless efforts to put her a float again & having bravely fought till 1/4 after 4 o'clock P.M. the frigate surrenderd(sic)

On November 1, 1803, Surgeon John Ridgely, Lieutenant David Porter and other officers and members of the crew addressed a letter to Captain William Bainbridge, USN, Commanding Officer, *USS Philadelphia*, in which they state:

> Sir: We the late officers of the United States Frigate *Philadelphia*, under your command, wishing to express our full approbation of your conduct concerning the unfortunate event of yesterday, do conceive that the charts and soundings justified as near an approach to the shore as we made; and that, after the ship struck, every exertion was made, and every expedient tried, to get her off, and to defend her, which either courage or abilities could have dictated.

Of the total crew of 307, 43 men including Captain Bainbridge, Lieutenenant Porter and Surgeon Ridgely were quartered in the former house of the American Consular in Tripoli. The 264 other men and boys were taken prisoner in the Bashaw's Palace. Later, all members of the crew were imprisoned in the Palace.

Surgeon Ridgely described the conditions of their imprisonment in a letter to Susan Decatur, widow of Captain Stephen Decatur, Jr. (former Commander of the Mediterranean Squadron) dated November 10, 1826, Annapolis.

> Description can convey but an inadequate idea of the horrors of our imprisonment. We were confined in a dungeon in the centre(sic) of the castle, into which no air or light could find access, but through a small iron grate in the terrace or ceiling. To privation of pure air, wholesome food, etc., was added the annoyance of noxious reptiles. The desperation of the officers may be inferred from two attempts to escape ~ one by undermining, and the other by passing over the walls of the castle.

John Ridgely goes on to say that both of these attempts ended in failure.

An entry in Surgeon's Mate Cowdery's journal for November

27, 1803 reports:

> Our men complained of their hard usage, in being compelled to lie on the cold, damp ground, eat a bad bread, to work hard, and to be bastinadoed (beating on the soles of the feet) by their drivers.

A journal entry for November 30, 1803 reads:

> One of our men in a fit of despair attempted to kill himself; but was prevented by the Turks, when in the act of cutting his throat. The wound did not prove mortal. I was permitted by the minister to call on the Spanish physician for medicine for Dr. Ridgely, who was then sick.

A journal entry for January 19, 1804 states:

> Diet at this time, two eggs and a piece of bread, with rain water for breakfast and supper; poor beef or camel's flesh, bread, and sometimes boiled cabbage, with rain water for dinner.

Elihu S. Riley Jr. in his book *The Ancient City* writes in Chapter XLV, Chronicles of Annapolis, 1803:

> On the Frigate, *Philadelphia* which was captured in the Tripolitan harbor, October 31st, by the Tripolitans, Dr. John Ridgely, of Annapolis, was surgeon. Dr. Ridgely was taken with sixty-three (307) other Americans to prison in Tripoli. Whilst there, he was sent for by the Governor (Bashaw) to attend his sick daughter. On the convalescence of the patient, the Governor (Bashaw) graciously offered his daughter in marriage to the young American. This honor, having an affianced at home, he had to decline. The Governor

> (Bashaw) then offered the Surgeon the freedom of the city. This the gallant doctor refused unless his companions were also allowed liberty. When Dr. Ridgely returned to Annapolis, he brought with him a fine white Arabian horse and other valuable gifts which had been presented to him by the grateful Governor.

On June 6, 1805, a peace was concluded between the United States and the Bashaw of Tripoli. The terms of the Treaty included a mutual exchange of prisoners and a payment of sixty thousand dollars ransom to the Bashaw of Tripoli. On June 6, 1805, after 19 months in captivity, Dr. John Ridgely was appointed Agent/Consul to the Regency of Tripoli. The appointment signed by Tobias Lear, U.S. Consul General Algiers states in part:

> I am persuaded that your residence here (Tripoli) for nineteen months past, altho' mostly in a state of confinement, has afforded an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the Government, Manners & Customs of these people, which will be found essentially useful; and your profession will secure you an influence which cannot always be gained by a person brought up to other pursuits.

On June 6, 1805, Surgeon John Ridgely, USN wrote to the Secretary of the Navy advising that he considered his appointment as Agent/Consul for the Regency of Tripoli to be temporary and did not think it necessary to return his commission in the Navy.

Extracts from the log of the U.S. Brig *Hornet* of 18 guns commanded by Master Commandant John H. Dent show that on May 13, 1807 at 6 p.m. the Cutter returned and brought on board Dr. John Ridgely and the English Consul and his Lady, ~ Passengers ~ At 1/2 past 7, Tripoli bore S.B.E. distance 4 miles. Dr. Ridgely, after 3 years and 7 months in Tripoli as a prisoner and later Agent/Consul of the

United States was returning home to Annapolis and his loved ones.

My grandfather, Elihu S. Riley in *The Genealogy of George Donald Riley,* 1917, recalls that:

> When Dr. Ridgely returned to America the Bey (Bashaw) of Tripoli loaded him with presents, among which was a white Arabian horse. I recall being told by my venerable cousin, Mrs. Eliza Bonsal, nee Weems, as she pointed to the lot on which Dr. John R. Sullivan's house now stands on Duke of Gloucester Street, that 'she remembered the evening when the horse that the Bey (Bashaw) of Tripoli gave Uncle John died in that lot.' I have now May 23, 1916 a letter in my possession, which Dr. Ridgely wrote to his mother, Mrs. Ann (sic) Robinson Ridgely, in which he tells her that the Bey (Bashaw) had given him a summer house in which to live. My cousin, Miss Mary Ann Weems, niece of Dr Ridgely, gave me the incident of the Bey's (Bashaw) midnight message to her uncle. He came home and married his sweetheart - Miss Harriet Callahan, daughter of John Callahan of Annapolis.

Note: The writer now has in his possession a magahony sewing table that belonged to Surgeon John Ridgely.

RICHARD RIDGELY
(1794 - abt. 1835)

Richard Ridgely, son of Absalom Ridgely and Anne Robinson Ridgely, was my great-great-grandfather. He was born in Annapolis, Md. on August 21, 1794. Richard Ridgely married Mary Jane Brewer, daughter of Nicholas Brewer and Frances Davis Brewer on December

14, 1819 in Anne Arundel County. This marriage united, after a century, two branches of the Ridgely family of Anne Arundel County which descended from Col. Henry Ridgely, the first settler. Richard Ridgely descended from the 3rd marriage (1672) of Col. Henry Ridgely to Alice Skinner whereas Mary Jane Brewer descended from Col. Henry Ridgely's 2nd marriage (1664) to Sarah Warner.

On February 16, 1896, my grandfather, Elihu S. Riley, Jr. copied the following data from the family bible of his grandfather, Richard Ridgely.

> Richard Ridgely and Mary Jane Brewer were united in Holy Matrimony, December 14, 1819.
> Richard, son of Absalom and Ann Ridgely, was born August 21, 1794.
> Mary Jane, daughter of Nicholas and Frances Brewer, was born March 28, 1797.
>
> The following are their offspring (that is Richard Ridgely and Mary Jane Brewer Ridgely's).
>
> 1. Frances Ann Ridgely, born September 20, 1820. She married Elias G. Hyde, March 4, 1850.
> 2. Mary Catherine Ridgely, born January 7, 1822, died January 23, 1823.
> 3. *Mary Jane Ridgely, born July 22, 1823. She married Elihu S. Riley, Sr. on July 11, 1844 and died October 20, 1862.
> 4. Nicholas Brewer Ridgely, born February 27, 1825, died January 26, 1826.
> 5. Absalom Ridgely, born February 1, 1827, died March 12, 1828.
> 6. Catherine Ridgely, born October 10, 1828, died February 28, 1830.
> 7. Richard Henry Ridgely, born May 1, 1830, died September 29, 1831.

8. James Weems Ridgely, born February 10, 1832, died September 30, 1833.

Only three of the children from this marriage grew to be adults. They were Frances Ann Ridgely, Mary Jane Ridgely and Absalom Ridgely. The other five children died in early childhood.

Richard Ridgely was a merchant of Annapolis. Professor J. D. Warfield writing in his book, *Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties,* states that Richard Ridgely husband of Mary Jane Brewer, was a Judge of the Orphans Court and Register of Chancery in Annapolis. Warfield may have my Richard Ridgely confused with an older Richard Ridgely who married Elizabeth Dorsey in 1778 and practiced law in Howard and Anne Arundel Counties. (He was often referred to as Judge Richard Ridgely.)

Not much else is known about Richard Ridgely. He apparently died intestate as he is not listed in the index of wills for Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

We do know that on May 4, 1835, Mary Jane Ridgely, wife of Richard Ridgely, made the following administrative statement:

> To the worshipful the Judges of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, I do hereby renounce all right to administration of the personal estate of my deceased husband Richard Ridgely in favor of Nicholas Brewer, Jr. (her brother) and do consent that Letters of Administration be provided to him *(Maryland State Archives, MSA No C153, Anne Arundel Co., Register of Wills, TTS # 1 page 216, 1-3-12-20)*

Also, on September 4, 1858, Richard Ridgely's daughters, Mary Jane (Ridgely) Riley, and Frances A. (Ridgely) Hyde and their respective husbands, E. S. Riley and E. G. Hyde made the following administrative statement.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Orphans Court for Anne Arundel County. We the undersigned heirs of Absalom Ridgely (Mary Jane (Ridgely) Riley's grandfather) do renounce all right that we may be entitled to in taking letters of administration on said Estate and respectively recommend that letters may be granted to William Glover and in duty bound will ever pray as witness our hands and seals this 4th day of September 1838. *(Maryland State Archives, MSA No. C 153, Anne Arundel Co. Register of Wills, TTS # 1 page 216, 1-3-12-20)*

MARY JANE RIDGELY
(1823 - 1862)

Mary Jane Ridgely was born in Anne Arundel County on July 22, 1823, the daughter of Richard Ridgely and Mary Jane Brewer Ridgely. She married Elihu S. Riley, Sr. of Annapolis, the son of William Riley and Margaret Bigham Riley on July 11, 1844. Of this marriage were born:

1. * Elihu S. Riley, Jr., born May 2, 1845.
2. Richard Ridgely Riley, born November 20, 1846.
3. William Absalom Riley, born July 22, 1848, died in infancy.
4. Mary Jane Ridgely Riley, born October 1, 1849, died in infancy.
5. Mary Willie Riley, born July 14, 1851.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

Mary Jane Ridgely Riley died on October 20, 1862.

The line continues:

Elihu S. Riley, Jr. married Rebecca Tucker, the daughter of George Washington Tucker and Rebecca Williams Tucker.

George Donald Riley Sr., the son of Elihu S. Riley, Jr. and Rebecca Tucker Riley married Virginia Blakistone Maddox, the daughter of George William Maddox and Lucy Virginia Lancaster Maddox.

George Donald Riley, Jr., the son of George Donald Riley, Sr. and Virginia Maddox Riley married Helen Brogden Shriver, the daughter of James M. Shriver and Helen Brogden Shriver.

RIDGELY - SOURCES

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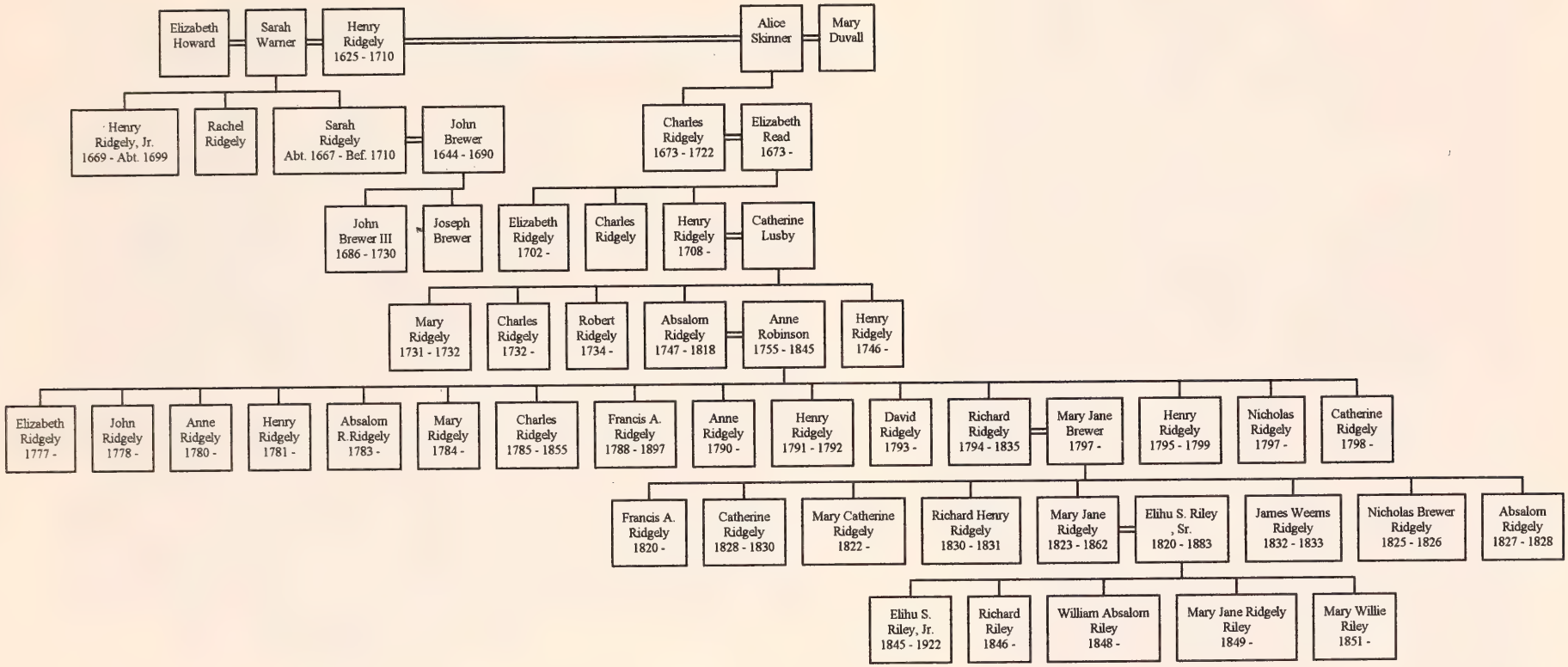
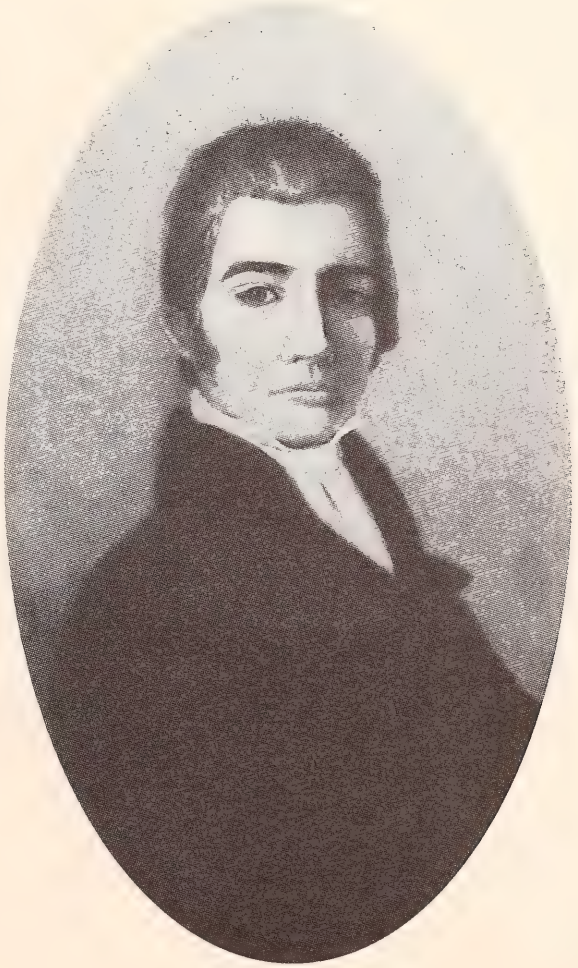
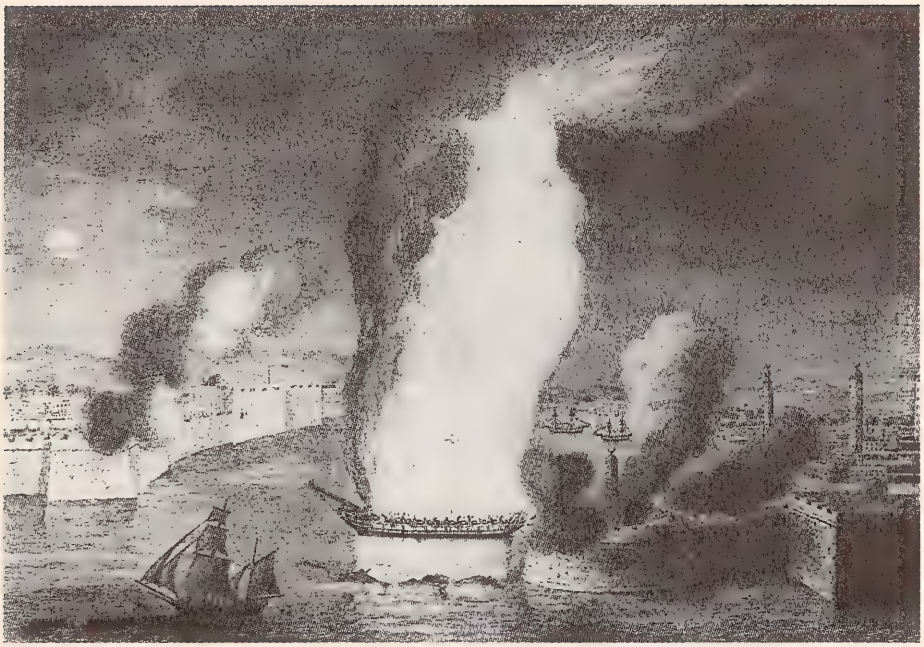
Descendants of Henry Ridgely





Absalom Ridgely
Grandfather of Mary Jane Ridgely.
(Owned by author)

Mary Jane Ridgely
wife of Elihu S. Ridgely, Jr.
(Owned by author)



***USS Philadelphia* burning at Tripoli.**
(U.S. Naval Institute)

Dr. John Rilgely's sewing table.
(*The* (Baltimore) *Sun*, May 18, 1962)

BARNABUS O'REILEY/REILEY THE IMMIGRANT (- 1813/1814)

Barnabus O'Reiley came to America about the latter part of the eighteenth century ~ the year 1790,according to my grandfather, Elihu S. Riley, Jr. who states in *The Genealogy of George Donald Riley*:

> The O'Reileys, McDevitts, and Hughes all came together from Ireland, and were fugitives for their lives, for their having taken part in an uprising against the English power in that island. They all settled near Columbia, (on the Susquehanna River), Pennsylvania.

The author of this family history has found no documentation in passenger lists, the Mormon Church Records, or research in Ireland to substantiate this story. Some say O'Reiley came from County Cavan and others believe his origin was Gowick (there is no town in Ireland called Gowick but one in Galway called Gowil).

Barnabus is a biblical name which means "son of encouragement". The apostles gave the name Barnabus to Joseph, a Levite and native of Cyprus, who sold his land and gave the money to the apostles.

We do know that the Census of 1800 lists Barnabus Reiley (he dropped the "O" earlier) in Hamiltonban Township, (now Fairfield, Adams County) Pa. with his wife (age 20 - 45 years) and five children, three boys and two girls, all under ten years of age.

Again, Elihu S. Riley, Jr. writes that Barnabus O'Reiley/Reiley married Anna Marie Ferree (1764 - 1844) daughter of Jacob and Mary

Liss Ferree and granddaughter of Phillip Ferree, all of Carlisle, Pa. Barnabus must have married between 1792 - 1793 as he goes from the single man tax list (over 21 years and unmarried) in 1792 to the regular tax list of Hamiltonban Township, York County in 1793. Efforts by this writer to verify that Anna Marie Ferree was the wife of Barnabus have been unsuccessful. This includes research with the Marie Ferree Society, the Adams County, York County and Lancaster County Historical Societies. There is no doubt that Mrs. Barnabus Reiley's given name was Ann as this is shown on the tax lists of 1814, 1815 and 1816 for Hamiltonban Township, Adams County (Adams County was formed on January 22, 1800 from part of York County).

According to records maintained by the Riley family genealogist, Janet Riley Colburn of New Windsor, Md., Barnabus and Ann ---- O'Reiley had seven children:

1. Margaret Reiley marrried Barnabus Bigham.
2. Lydia Reiley.
3. Matilda Reiley, Sister of Charity.
4. Michael Reiley married Eliza Gallicher (?).
5. * William Reiley married *(1) Margaret Bigham
   (2) Roseanna Donnelly.
6. Barnabus Reiley II (whose descendants through his son, Paxton, live in Westminster, Md.)
7. John Reiley.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

In Fairfield, Adams County, Pa., Barnabus O'Reiley/Reiley, his wife Ann and children lived in "a good two story log dwelling house with stable (lot #3) with a second lot (#6) under fence". We have this from a notice of Public Sale by the Orphan's Court of Adams County which appeared in the Adams County *Centinel* January 26, 1820. An inventory of the goods and chattels of Barnabus Reiley appear in the estate papers, file 863, appraised at $102.55 on October 23, 1818 by Alex Mack, administrator of the estate.

Barnabus died intestate; his assets being insufficient for payment of his debts. Petitions for guardianship of his son Barnabus and daughter, Lydia, are on file in the Adams County Court House. This was required of children of a certain age after the father died. One guardian refused guardianship for daughter, Matilda, who later became a nun.

Elihu S. Riley, Jr. relates that Barnabus' widow, Anna Marie Riley died at the house of her son, Michael Reiley, located in a section of Adams County nicknamed "Irish Town". She died November 24, 1844 and was aged eighty years, 7 months, 4 days. Elihu S. Riley, Jr. further states that Barnabus and Anna Marie Reilly are buried at the Catholic Cemetery in Emmitsburg, Md. This writer searched this cemetery and was unable to find their tombstones. Later research of old cemetery records for Maryland and Adams County, Pa.(including Conewago Chapel) provided no records of these burials.

My grandfather, Elihu S. Riley, Jr., during a visit with members of the Riley family on August 16, 1900 in Adams County, Pa. was informed that Mr. David Riley, Greenmount, Adams County, Pa. had the family bible of Barnabus O'Reiley. Mr. David Riley is believed to be the son of Michael Riley, son of Barnabus O'Reiley. In 1995 a query was placed in the Adams County Historical Society Newsletter but no reply was received.

WILLIAM REILEY/RILEY
(c. 1794/1797 - 1866)

William Reiley/Riley was born in 1794/97 in Hamiltonban Township, York County, Pa. (now Fairfield, Adams County ~ Adams County was formed in 1800). His parents were Barnabus O'Reiley/Reily/Riley and Ann --------. His first marriage was to Margaret Bigham. The children from this marriage were:

1. James H. Riley married Elizabeth Sechrist.
2. Barnabus W. Riley married Mary M. Butts.
3. * Elihu S. Riley married Mary Jane Ridgely.
4. Agnes J. Riley married Edmund Criswell.
5. Elizabeth A. Riley married Abraham Flenner.
6. Margaret M. Riley.
7. Josephine Riley died in infancy.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

William Reiley/Riley's second marriage on July 29, 1834 in Frederick County was to Rose Ann Dougherty (Rosanna Donnelly per Elihu S. Riley, Jr.) of Frederick County, Md. There were five children from this marriage:

1. John H. Riley, who never married.
2. Mary J. Riley, died June 14, 1835, age 2 yrs. 6 mos. 3 days, near Emmitsburg, Md.
3. Rosanna Virginia Riley, who never married.
4. William D. Riley.
5. Francis Marion Riley.

My grandfather, Elihu S. Riley, Jr. states that his grandfather William Reiley/Riley, was seventeen years old at the time of the Battle of North Point, Md. on September 12, 1814. He further relates that William was a volunteer in the U.S. Army and marched to the defense of Baltimore. His command arrived the day after the battle. The General Society of the War of 1812 checked the Pennsylvania Archives Series 6, Vol. 8 and found that a William Reily volunteered under Captain Richard M. Crain of the 66th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia. Also, the U.S. Pension List of the War of 1812 lists a William Riley who served in Captain Peter Conners' Company of the Maryland Militia. It is uncertain if either of these are my great-great-grandfather. The Society advised that volunteers often were overlooked in the muster rolls, especially if they marched directly to Baltimore without

being offically enlisted at York, Pa. An inquiry to the National Archives for the pension records of William Riley/Reiley proved unsuccessful.

The 1821 Seven Year Census by the State of Pennsylvania shows that William Riley/Reiley was a waggoner (a person who drove a wagon, hauling goods for others) by trade.

Elihu S. Riley, Jr. recalls that on October 4, 1895 he visited the former home of his grandfather, William Riley. The house was situated in Freedom Township, Adams County, Pa. about two or three hundred yards from McCleary's Schoolhouse. The property was then owned by Eliza Kemper who purchased the farm from William Riley's son, Elihu S. Riley, Sr. (Note: A search of land records in the Adams County Courthouse, Gettysburg, Pa. in November 1995 by the writer revealed no properties purchased or sold by either William Riley/Reiley or Elihu S. Riley. We understand, however, that property transactions were often not recorded in this area in the early 19th century.)

William Riley/Reiley died on June 7, 1866, 72 years of age, in Freedom Township, Pa. (now South Adams County above Frederick County, Md.) This death notice appeared in the Adams County *Centinel* June 12, 1866.

The writer was unable to find any burial record or cemetery location in Adams County, Pa. No will was filed with the court and no record of estate papers were found.

The census records show in 1820 a William Riley in Adams County, Liberty Township page 15, and in 1830, in Adams County in the borough of Gettysburg. The 1840 Census of Adams County shows no William Riley. We find William Riley, a resident of Frederick County, Md. in 1834 at the time of his second marriage to Rose Ann Dougherty and in 1835 when his two-year-old daughter, Mary Josephine, died near Emmitsburg, Md.

ELIHU S. RILEY, SR.
(1820 - 1883)

Elihu S. Riley, Sr., son of William Riley and Margaret Bigham Riley was born May 20, 1820 in Adams or Franklin County, Pa. He told his son, Elihu S. Riley, Jr., that his birthplace was so close to the line that he could never tell in which county he was born. He married Mary Jane Ridgely (1823 - 1862), the daughter of Richard Ridgely and Mary Jane Brewer Ridgely, Anne Arundel County, Md. on July 11, 1844. Of this marriage were born:

1. *Elihu S. Riley, Jr., born May 2, 1845.
2. Richard Ridgely Riley, born November 20, 1846.
3. William Absalom Riley, born July 22, 1848, died in infancy.
4. Mary Jane Ridgely Riley, born October 1, 1849, died in infancy.
5. Mary Willie Riley, born July 14, 1851.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

After the death of his first wife on October 20, 1962, Elihu S. Riley, Sr. married Lille Barbour. There were no children from this marriage.

Elihu S. Riley, Sr. moved from Adams County, Pa. to Emmitsburg, Md. where he owned, published and edited the *Emmitsburg Banner* in 1841 before establishing himself in Annapolis, Md. In 1847, he was elected Alderman of Annapolis receiving the most votes (141) of six candidates. He purchased and was editor of the *Annapolis Maryland Republican*. He was also printer of the House of Delegates and his name appears on the *Laws of the State of Maryland* passed by the General Assembly at Frederick, Md. on April

26, 1861. Fearful that the question of seccession might come before the General Assembly, U.S. Army authorities ordered many of the members to be taken into custody. Squads of troops arrested about 30 of them in Baltimore and Frederick in September 1861, including Elihu S. Riley, Sr. No trials were granted to any of these men. They were imprisoned at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md. but later released.

Elihu S. Riley, Sr. died in Annapolis, Md. on July 22, 1883. The following obituary appeared in the *Anne Arundel Advertiser* July 1883.

> We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. E. S. Riley, Sr., the late associate editor of this paper. He died at his residence last Sunday morning aged 62 years. Mr. Riley had been confined to his house since about the first of the year. He already had frequent, painful and alarming attacks, confining him to his house, but about the first of the year his symptoms seemed to culminate, and to threaten his death at any moment. Since then his death has only been a question of time and strength. He bore his suffering, which at time was very great, with patience and a most uncomplaining spirit. Mr. Riley had been connected with the *Advertiser* for nearly four years and during that time our relations with him were cordial and friendly. He had long experience as a journalist. Before he had arrived at manhood he had become an editor. He soon after found room for his talents in a paper he purchased and carried on at Emmitsburg. Soon after we find him at the head of the *Maryland Republican* of this city. In that capacity be became generally known throughout the State, and on several occasions was elected Printer for the General Assembly.

William T. Iglehart, Esq., editor and proprietor of *The Advertiser* wrote this about Elihu S. Riley, Sr.:

> At the time of his death Elihu S. Riley, Sr., was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Annapolis. Md., with which Church he had united himself shortly before his demise. His last days spent in the practice of the virtures of a saving faith.

ELIHU S. RILEY, JR.
(1845 - 1922)

The best tribute to the life of Elihu S. Riley, Jr. was written by T.J.C. Williams, head of the Baltimore *Sun's* editorial staff, in that paper on March 21, 1922, two days after the death of the celebrated lawyer, historian, poet, writer, newspaper publisher and civic leader.

> The State Capital loses it best known, and in some respect, most distinguished contemporaneous figure in the death of Dr. Elihu S. Riley. For nearly two generations he had been actively identified with the life and interests of Annapolis and he had become almost as much a part of the 'ancient city' as the State House or St. John's College. Legislators, Governors and other public men have come and gone and been forgotten in Annapolis during Dr. Riley's long incumbency as the kindly presiding genius of the town, but he and it remained inseparable in spirit and understanding throughout all the passing years....

Dr. Riley was born in Annapolis on May 2, 1845, the son of Elihu S. and Mary Jane (Ridgely) Riley. After a private school education, Dr. Riley became the Annapolis correspondent for dozens of newspapers in other parts of the State and outside the State. Later he purchased and published the *Annapolis Weekly Record*, while continuing to serve other papers. Eventually, he studied law and was

admitted to the Bar. He won fame as a pleader and was elected City Counselor of Annapolis.

On December 4, 1872 he married Rebecca Williams Tucker, then of Baltimore. To this marriage were born four children:

1. Edith Rebecca Riley, born November 4, 1873.
2. Major Hugh Ridgely Riley, born June 5, 1875. He was a First Lieutenant in Company "A", First Maryland Regiment, during the Spanish American War.
3. Clara Tucker Riley, born September 13, 1878.
4.* George Donald Riley, born November 7, 1885.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

Edith and Clara were both graduates of Goucher College. They were teachers but never married. Major Riley, who was a prominent lawyer, succeeded his father as City Counselor of Annapolis and was also a member of the General Assembly, having been elected when he was 21 years old. A biographical sketch of George Donald Riley, Sr. is provided on a later page of this family history.

Dr. Elihu S. Riley was a versatile man with the sharp and alert mind of one who seeks knowledge for its own sake. He respected and admired honest endeavor and uprightness. He found time despite an exceedingly busy and active life, to write and publish more than a dozen books. Noted as the "Historian of Annapolis", he delighted to write about the "Ancient City" he loved. One of his volumes was actually called *The Ancient City* and this is the standard and pioneer history of Annapolis. His maternal great-uncle, David Ridgely, wrote the *Annals of Annapolis*, but did not cover the same ground. Among Dr. Riley's other works were *A History of Anne Arundel County*, used for many years as a text book in the Anne Arundel schools, *The National Debt that American Protestants owe to their Brethern of the Roman Catholic Church, An American Satyr, Maryland the Pioneer*

of Religious Liberty, A History of the General Assembly, First Citizen and Antilon, Riley's Historic Map of Annapolis, Yorktown, A Hisitoric Drama in Poetry, The Bench and Bar of Maryland (in collaboration with Judge Conway Sams), *Ye Ancient Capital of Maryland, Memorial Volume Removal of State Capital of Annapolis* and *Life of Stonewall Jackson.* The biography of the great Confederate General was the last book by Dr. Riley. It appeared in 1920, two years before his death.

In addition to his books, Dr. Riley wrote numerous articles for national magazines and feature stories on Maryland and Annapolis and on the Navy and the Naval Academy for newspapers. All of his books and many of his other writings are preserved at the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore. Many of the Riley books are also on file at the Enoch Pratt and Peabody Libraries and in the Archives of the State of Maryland in Annapolis. His death on March 19, 1922, about six weeks before his seventy-seventh birthday, brought to an end a career which Mr. Williams of *The Baltimore Sun*, lyrically described as that of Annapolis' "historical minstrel, the singer of her praises, the herald of her fame", adding that "Annapolis was his pride, his queen; his lifework was to make others know her and honor her as he knew and honored her himself....his historical work in her praise has made for him a place in her book of fame. What a pity that every city has not such a prophet and such a historical poet laureate!"

Dr. Riley is buried in the Tucker family burial lot, Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, beside the grave of his wife, Rebecca Williams (Tucker) Riley, who predeceased him by more than a score of years.

GEORGE DONALD RILEY
(1885 - 1968)

George D. Riley was born in Annapolis, Md. in 1885, the son of Rebecca Tucker Riley and Elihu S. Riley, Jr. The family including brother Hugh and sisters Clara and Edith, lived in a house on Prince George Street, the first block off College Avenue.

George D. Riley was educated in the public schools of Annapolis and graduated from St. Johns College in 1906 where he was editor of the yearbook, *Rat-Tat*. Following graduation he joined the (Baltimore) *News Post* as a cub reporter. In 1910, he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps of the regular Army. In the Army, he commanded the 4th and 103rd Companies, Coast Artillery, at Fort Howard, Md. and the 59th at Fort Andrews, Boston Harbor, Ma. An injury to his leg during a training exercise resulted in retirement because of physical disability from his commission as a 1st Lieutenant.

After a period of teaching at Severn School, Md., he was employed as a sports reporter with the (Baltimore) *News Post* and the (Baltimore) *Sun* papers. Following his newspaper days he accepted a position in the public relations department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with offices at Mount Royal Station, Baltimore. He was an editor with the *Maryland Legionnaire,* the *B & O Magazine* and *Garden, Houses and People* during the 1930s.

In the late 1930's he began a career in radio that would lead to "Don Riley" becoming a well known name throughout the state. He started as a news broadcaster and then became a sportscaster with WBAL and WCAO, and was known for his interviews of famous sports personalities such as world heavyweight boxing champions, Jim Braddox and Jack Dempsey, and horse racing sportsman, Alfred Qwynn Vanderbilt. His major sponsors during this period were Gunther Brewing Company, Hamburger Department Store and

Esskay Meats. During World War II, he published Hamburger Sports Page of the Air, which was distributed to Maryland servicemen worldwide.

Following radio, he returned to public relations and served as toastmaster and guest speaker for a number of public and private events. He helped to organize and was the toastmaster for McCormick Spice Company's annual Unsung Hero athletic awards banquet. He enjoyed writing poetry and playing a snare drum. He composed a march that was included in a program by the U.S. Army Fifth Regiment band. He also was a free-lance writer, contributing articles to the *Philadelphia Inquirer, The Detroit Free Press* and the *Sunday Sun Magazine.*

A lifetime cigarette smoker he succumbed to emphysema in 1968. At the time of his death he resided at the Eden Hall Apartments in Baltimore with his wife of 45 years, Virginia Maddox Riley. The only child from this marriage is George Donald Riley, Jr.

GEORGE DONALD RILEY, JR.
(1924 -)

George D. Riley, Jr. was born in Philadelphia, Pa. in 1924, the only child of George D. and Virginia Maddox Riley. Growing up in Baltimore, Md. where the family lived in the Eden Hall Apartments on Greenway and in the Burford Apartments on Charles Street, he attended the Calvert School (class of 1936) and then Margaret Brent and Roland Park Public Schools. He graduated from the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute in 1942 and Severn School in 1943. He then entered the U.S. Naval Academy and graduated in 1946 (class of 1947) with a commission of Ensign in the Navy Supply Corps. He later received a masters degree in economics from the American University in 1961.

He served aboard a destroyer tender, *USS Frontier* AD25, in Japan in 1947 and later aboard the aircraft carrier, *USS Franklin D. Roosevelt* CVB-42, in the Atlantic and Mediterranian in 1948 - 1949. During the Korean War he served from 1951 to 1953 aboard the fleet oiler *USS Caliente*, AO-53 for two tours of duty in the combat zone off North and South Korea. He then returned to the Naval Academy in 1953 to teach economics and government to the midshipmen. A tour of duty followed from 1956 to 1958 on the staff of Commander, Submarine Force, Pacific Fleet in Hawaii. He had a tour of duty in Washington as aide to the Chief, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts from 1958 to 1962. He was then ordered to Bahrain Island, Persian Gulf where he served as Commanding Officer of the Petroleum Inspection Office for the Middle East area from 1962 to 1964. He returned to Washington to the Defense Fuel Supply Center from 1964 to 1966 and then the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from 1966 to 1970 where he was awarded the Joint Services commendation medal. At the time of his retirement in 1972, he was serving as Director of the Petroleum Branch, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations in the Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

He retired as a Captain in the Navy and accepted a position as Director of Research with the Association of Oil Pipe Lines (AOPL) in Washington, D.C. where he worked for 17 years until his second retirement in 1989. He continued to work as a consultant with AOPL following his retirement.

George D. Riley, Jr. married Helen Brogden Shriver, the daughter of James M. Shriver and Helen Brogden Shriver of Carroll County, Maryland on May 28, 1955 in Westminster, Md. The following children and grandchildren were born of this marriage:

1. Helen Brogden Riley, born September 28,. 1956, married Michael Rudolf Hecht on July 5, 1980.
   Michael Rudolf Hecht, Jr., born May 31, 1981.
   Helen Brogden Hecht, born January 31, 1984.
2. Virginia Lancaster Riley, born April 30, 1958, married Rick

Eugene Fahrney on December 19, 1981.
Paul Hunter Fahrney, born January 10, 1985.
Andrew Shriver Fahrney, born October 31, 1986.
Julia Maddox Fahrney, born August 16, 1988.

3. Rebecca Ferree Riley, born January 14, 1961, married Jonathan Thomas Silver on September 5, 1987.
Nathan Thomas Silver, born January 20, 1989.
Eleanor Addison Silver, born July 23, 1990.
Hannah Barrows Silver, born April 23, 1992.
4. Samuel Maddox Riley, born April 24,1963, married Carrie Lynn Blackburn on May 15, 1999.
5. Benjamin Shriver Riley, born August 16, 1965, married Elizabeth Anne Belcher on July 23, 1994.
Saunders McAlexander Riley, born February 4, 1997.
Addison Grace Riley, born October 19, 1998.

In 1972, the Riley family moved to Carroll County, Md. to a small farm called "Farm Content". The house was built in 1795 by Helen's great-great-great-grandparents, David and Rebecca Shriver and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Riley children became active in 4-H projects for their horses, goats, sheep, pigs and dogs. Both Helen and Don are interested in genealogy and historic preservation and joined various patriotic and historical organization. Don served on the Board of the Maryland Historical Society from 1984 to 1991 and the Board of Managers of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Maryland from 1997 to 1998. Helen was twice (1977 to 1979 and 1995 to 1997) regent of the William Winchester Chapter of The Daughters of the American Revolution and was a director of the Historical Society of Carroll County from 1995 to 1998 and was elected president of the Historical Society in 1998 and 1999.

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2. "Barnabus O'Reilly of County Cavan, Ireland - Report J-327/AB/DMG," May 11, 1995, Hibernian Research Company Ltd (P.O. Box 3097, Dublin, 6, Ireland) to George Donald Riley, Jr., (1221 Old New Windsor Pike, Westminster, MD 21158), pages 1 and 2, copy held by present writer.

3. Barnabus Reiley entry, Hamiltonban Township, York County, 1792 and 1793 Tax Lists; Adams County Historical Society Library, Gettysburg.

4. Barnabus Riley household, 1800 Pennsylvania State Census, Adams County, population schedule, Hamiltonban Township, page 467, Adams County Historical Society, Gettysburg.

5. Barnabus Reily/Reiley entry, Hamiltonban Township, Adams County, 1813 and 1814 Tax Lists; Adams County Historical Society Library, Gettysburg.

6. Ann Reiley (widow) entry, Hamiltonban Township, Adams County, 1815, 1816 and 1817 Tax Lists; Adams County Historical Society Library, Gettysburg.

7. "Barnabus Riley - Sale Millers Town", clipping, Adams County *Centinel* dated January 26, 1820 on file in the Adams County Historical Society Library, Gettysburg. (Millers Town was otherwide called Fairfield.)

8. Barnabus Reiley estate, inventory of goods and chatteles, Adams County Court House, October 23, 1818, in Adams County Historical Society Library, Gettysburg, file 863.

9. Barnabus Reiley, petition of guardian for son Barnabus and daughter Lydia, Adams County Court House, 1817, in Adams County Historical Society Library, Gettysburg, file 863.

10. *Good News Bible*. Second Edition. New York: American Bible Society, 1992, p. 1981 (Acts of the Apostles 4:36.)

11. "Barnabus Reiley of Hamiltonban Township, Adams County" Report by Ms. Merri Lou Schaumann (3221 Brookside Avenue, Dover, PA, 17315) of the Historical Society of York County to George Donald Riley, Jr. (1221 Old New Windsor Pike, Westminster, MD 21158) dated April 20, 1986, 3 pages, copy held by present writer.

12. "Ferree/Reiley or O'Reiley" Report by Marie Booth Ferre (Cumberland County Historical Society, P.O. Box 626, Carlisle, PA 17013) to George Donald Riley, Jr. (Westminster, Md.) dated March 9, 1996, 2 pages, copy held by present writer.

13. Stover, Robert. Abstracts from *The Republican Compiler*, Adams County, Pennsylvania, 1831 - 1851, Volume II. Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc. 1976, p. 259.

14. Samuel Harbaugh, "William Riley - Margaret Bigham, 1st wife and William Riley - Rosanne Donnelly, 2nd wife Family Group Sheets" supplied November 16,1995 by Harbaugh (8624 Mormon Church Road, Waynesboro, PA 17268).

15. "William Riley" Report by Ann H. Hull, Genealogical Researcher (1496 Linden Road, Chambersburg, PA 17201) to George Donald Riley, Jr. (Westminster, Md.) dated December 18, 1995, 1 page, copy held by present writer.

16. William Riley, 1820 Pennsylvania State Census, Liberty Township, Adams County, page 15.

17. William Riley, 1830 Pennsylvania State Census, borough of Gettysburg, Adams County.

18. Stover, Robert. *Abstracts from the Republican Compiler, Adams County, Pennsylvania 1831 - 1851,* Volume II. Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc., 1976, pp. 62 and 82.

19. Myers, Margaret E. *Marriage Licenses of Frederick County, Maryland 1841 - 1865.* Westminster: Family Line Publications, 1988, p. 194.

20. John Ward Willson Loose, Archivist, General Society of the War of 1812 (Lancaster County Historical Society, 230 North President Avenue, Lancaster, PA 17603) letter to George Donald Riley, Jr. (Westminster, Md.) dated June 22, 1994, 1 page and 11 pages of enclosure.

21. "William Riley married to Rose Anne Dougherty of Frederick County, Md. on July 29, 1834" clipping, Adams County *Compiler* dated August 5, 1834 (on file in the Adams County Historical Society Library, Gettysburg).

22. "William Riley - Death Notice", clipping, Adams County *Centinel* dated June 12, 1866, (on file in the Adams County Historical Society Library, Gettysburg.)

23. Williams T.J.C. *The History of Frederick County, Maryland,* Volume I, (1910; reprint, Baltimore; Regional Publishing Company, 1967), pp. 371 and 372.

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25. Manakee, Harold R. *Maryland in the Civil War.* Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1961, p. 55 and 56.

26. Riley, Elihu S. Jr., *The Ancient City.* Annapolis: Record Printing Office, 1887, pp. 273 and 324.

27. "Laws of the State of Maryland made and passed At a Special Session of the General Assembly, held at Frederick, April 26, 1861." Elihu S. Riley, compiler (Annapolis: Published by authority of the General Assembly, 1861), 7 unnumbered pages.

28. Radoff, Morris L. *The Old Line State, A History of Maryland,* Volume II. Baltimore: Historical Record Association, 1956, pp. 544 - 547.

29. Powell, John W. *Anne Arundel County, Maryland Marriage Records 1777 - 1877.* Pasadena, Md.: Anne Arundel Genealogical Society, 1991, p. 96.

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31. *Anne Arundel County Marriage Records, 1810 - 1845,* index card, p. 139. Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Md. (marriage of Elihu S. Riley to Mary Jane Ridgely, July 22, 1844).

32. "Elihu S. Riley Obituary", clipping, Anne Arundel County *Advertiser*, July 1883.

33. *Anne Arundel County Church Records 1870 - 1886,* Microfilm No. M-1274., Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Md. (marriage of Elihu S. Riley, Jr. to Rebecca Williams Tucker on December 4, 1872).

34. Warfield, J. D. *The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland.* Baltimore: Kohn and Pollock, 1905, p. 325.

35. Radoff, Morris L. *Buildings of the State of Maryland at Annapolis.* Annapolis: Publication No. 9, The Hall of Records Commission, State of Maryland, 1954, pp. 20 - 22, 48, 106, 108 and 112.

36. "Dr. Elihu S. Riley" editorial by T.J.C. Williams, clipping from the *Baltimore Sun,* March 21, 1922, (on file in the Diehlman Collection, Maryland Historical Society Library).

37 "Dr. E. S. Riley Compiles Stories of `Stonewall'". Clipping from *The Baltimore Sun*, undated (on file in the Diehlman Collection, Maryland Historical Society Library).

38. "Dr. Elihu S. Riley, Lawyer-Historian Dead." Clipping from *The Baltimore Sun*, March 20, 1922 (on file in the Diehlman Collection, Maryland Historical Society Library).

39. "Dr. Elihu S. Riley Dies at Home in Annapolis", clipping from the *Baltimore News*, March 19, 1922 (on file in the Diehlman Collection, Maryland Historical Society Library).

40. Elihu S. Riley, Jr. and his wife Rebecca Williams Tucker, tombstones. Tucker family plot, Loudon Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland; photographed by writer, August 12, 1995.

41. Riley - Maddox marriage, November 20, 1923, certificate issued from Marriage Register, St, Thomas Episcopal Church, New York City, May 29, 1968. Copy held in 1998 by writer.

42. *Maryland in the World War, 1917, Military and Naval Service Records,* Vol. II. Annapolis: Maryland War Records Commission, p. 1735.

43. George Donald Riley, death certificate, issued November 15, 1968. Baltimore City Health Department, Bureau of Vital Records.

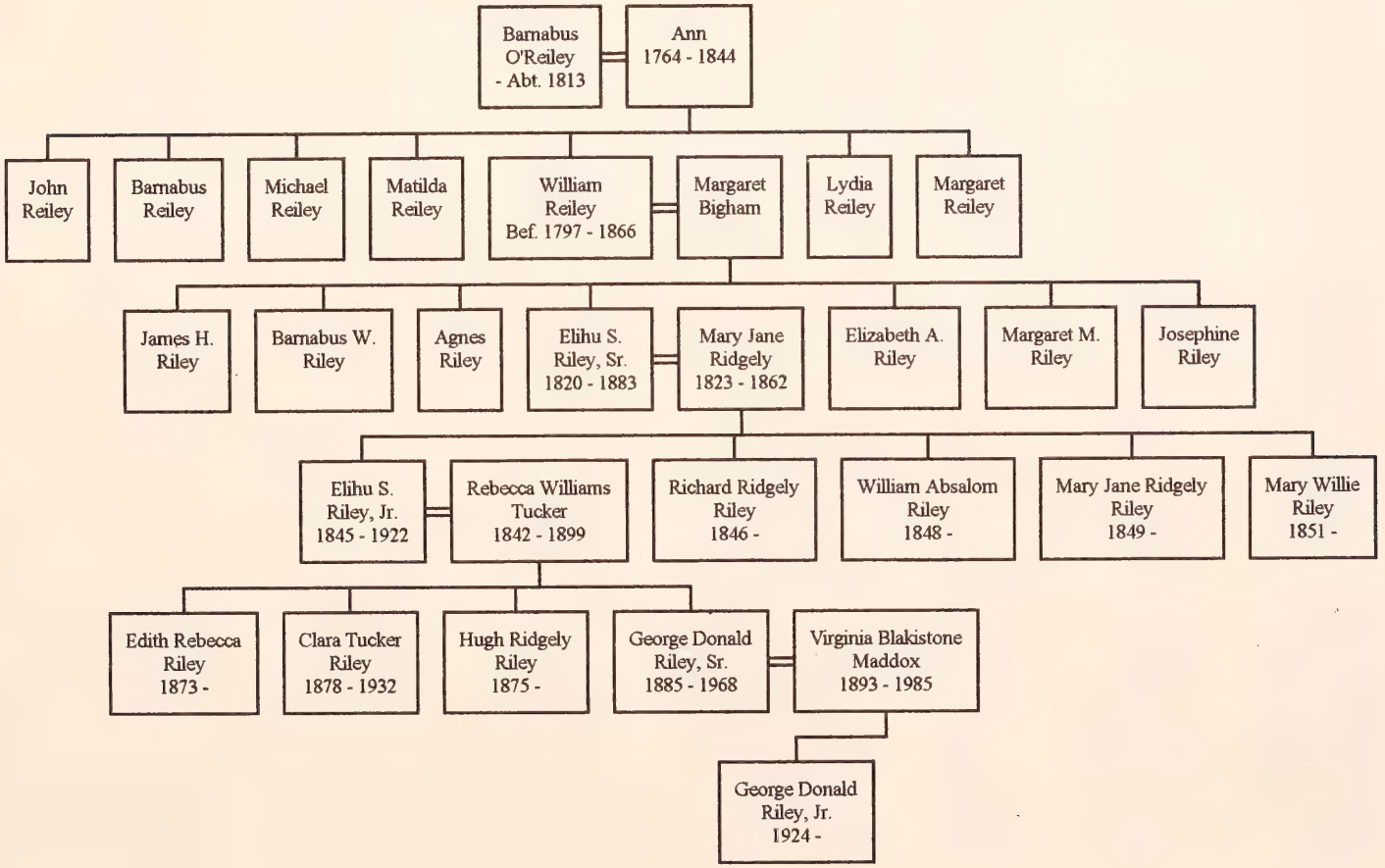
44. "Riley Rites Set Monday" clipping from *The Baltimore Sun* dated November 16, 1968 (on file in the Diehlman Collection, Maryland Historical Society Library).

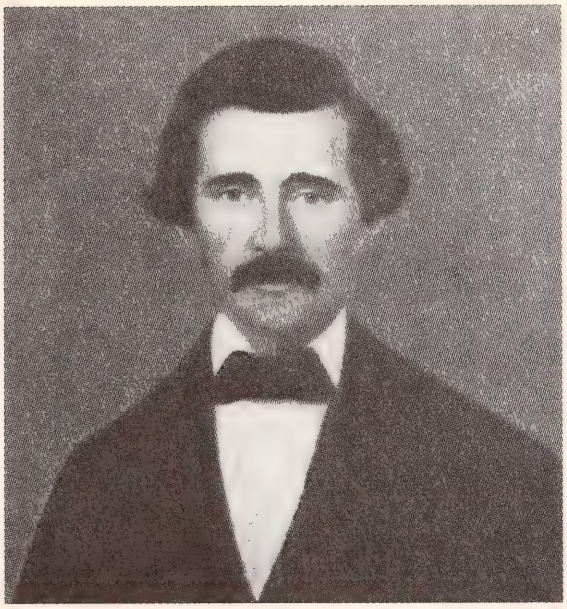
45. George Donald Riley, Jr., birth certificate No. 1433780-24 (1996), Vital Records Department of Health, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

46. Pages 56 and 57, Baptism of George Donald Riley, Jr., Grace and St. Peter's Church Record for the years 1906 - 1930, Baltimore, Md.

47. Riley-Shriver marriage, May 28, 1955, in marriage register of St. John Catholic Church, Westminster, Md.

Descendants of Barnabus O'Reiley





Elihu S. Riley, Sr.
(Owned by author)

Many Annapolitans Pay Tribute To Dr. Riley

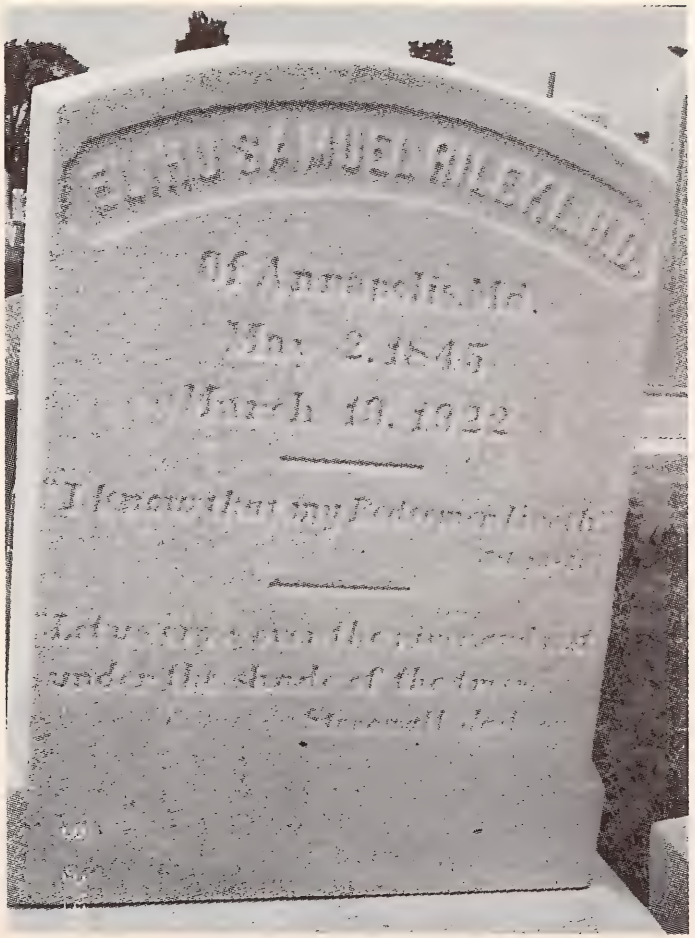
Funeral Of Lawyer-Historian Held In Capital, With Burial In Baltimore Cemetery.

Annapolis, March 21.—Many prominent citizens of Annapolis today paid their last tribute to the late Dr. Elihu S. Riley, historian and writer, who died suddenly Saturday night and whose funeral was held from the residence this morning. The body, accompanied by members of the family, was conveyed to Baltimore and buried in Loudon Park Cemetery beside the grave of Dr. Riley's wife, who died more than a score of years ago.

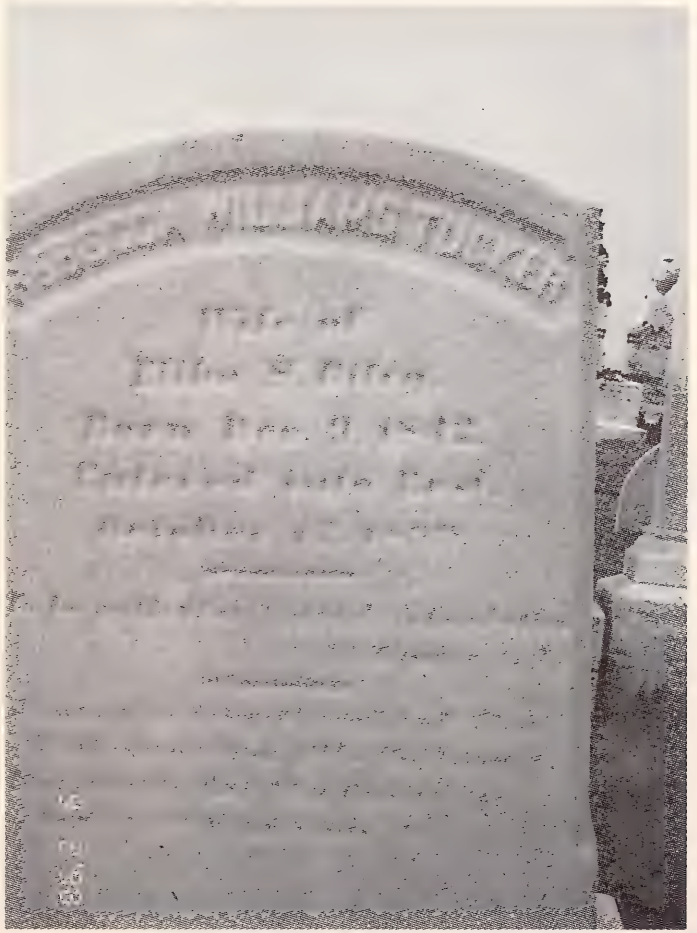
The services here were conducted jointly by the Rev. A. E. Owens, pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the Rev. H. W. Burgan and the Rev. Emmette R. Spencer, both of Calvary Methodist Church.

The pallbearers were James Guy Thompson, R. Vinton Clayton, Dr. George T. Feldmeyer, Prof. Reginald H. Ridgely, Lee K. Kalmey and Leslie L. Klakring.

Elihu S. Riley, Jr. obituary.
(*The* (Baltimore) *Sun*, March 21, 1922)



Elihu S. Riley, Jr. tombstone
Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.
(Author's photograph)



Rebecca Williams Tucker (Riley) tombstone
Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.
(Author's photograph)

1st Lt. George D. Riley, Sr.
Coast Artillery, U.S. Army.
(Owned by author)

Captain George D. Riley, Jr. SC, USN
receiving Joint Services Commendation medal.
(U.S. Navy)

CAPTAIN THOMAS STOCKETT
(16 - 1671)
THE IMMIGRANT

Thomas Stockett was originally from County Kent, England. Thomas and his three brothers, Lewis, Henry and Francis; being Royalists followed Charles, Prince of Wales in exile to France, during the reign (1653 - 1658) of Cromwell, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland. When Charles II was restored to the monarchy, the Stockett brothers returned to England only to find their estates destroyed or confiscated by the Roundheads (Puritans). It was for this reason that the Stockett brothers and other Royalists emmigrated to America about 1658.

Thomas Stockett and his brothers first settled in Baltimore County at the upper reaches of the Chesapeake Bay and acquired land grants from the proprietary government. He was a Burgess for Baltimore County from 1661 to 1664 and a Justice for Baltimore County in 1661.

Thomas Stockett married Mary Wells, the daughter of Richard Wells of Anne Arundel County on May 15, 1665. Thomas and Mary Stockett had one son and three daughters:

1. * Thomas Stockett married twice.
2. Frances Stockett married Mareen Duvall.
3. Elizabeth Stockett married Thomas Plummer.
4. Mary Stockett married Mark Richardson.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

In 1668, Thomas Stockett and his brothers, Henry Stockett and Dr. Francis Stockett, departed to Anne Arundel County. Captain Stockett acquired "Obligation", 663 acres surveyed for him on July 19, 1669 where he lived for the remainder of his life. Near his property stood the oldest Episcopal Church in Anne Arundel County ~ later to become the parish Church of All Hallow's.

Captain Thomas Stockett was elected High Sheriff of Anne Arundel County from 1666 to 1671. In 1668/9, he was elected a Burgess for Anne Arundel County. In 1670, he was appointed the Acting Surveyor General of Maryland.

Captain Thomas Stockett died in 1671. His will was dated April 23, 1671 and was probated May 3, 1671. He left his entire real and personal estate to his wife, Mary, during her life time. He left all his land to son, Thomas, at the death of his widow. His daughters (unnamed) received all his personal estate at the death of his widow.

In 1672, Mary Stockett married George Yate of Anne Arundel County. Mary Stockett Yate died in 1699.

THOMAS STOCKETT
(1667 - 1732)

The following biography of Thomas Stockett, son of Captain Thomas Stockett and Mary Wells is related by Harry Wright Newman in his, *Anne Arundel Gentry,* Volume II, page 379.

> Thomas Stockett, only son and heir of Captain Thomas Stockett, was born April 17, 1667, in South River Hundred, according to the parish register. Upon the death of his mother in 1699, he inherited the entire landed estate of his father and received also "The Range" which his step-father had willed his mother. In 1696, as a member of the Grand Jury he signed an address to King William as one of the loyal Protestant subjects and promised to defend him against the intrique of the late King James. Even though he was a follower of the liberal element which was then in power, he apparently held no public office.
>
> On March 12, 1689/90 he married Mary, the daughter of Thomas Sprigg of Northampton, Gent., according to the register of All Hallow's.

Mary died on January 27, 1693/4 leaving four children by Thomas Stockett.

1. Thomas Stockett, born November 18, 1691.
2. Oliver Stockett.
3. Eleanor Stockett, born December 8, 1693, died in infancy.
4. Eleanor Stockett, born 1694.

Newman goes on to say that:

> On April 9, 1700 he (Thomas Stockett) married Damaris, the daughter of Major John Welsh, one-time High Sheriff and Magistrate of Anne Arundel County, by Welsh's second wife.

The register of All Hallow's Parish, Anne Arundel County, lists the following children of Thomas and Demaris (Welsh) Stockett:

1. Priscilla Stockett, born February 9, 1700.
2. Lewis Stockett, born 1702, baptized February 10, 1702, died 1704.
3. * Mary Stockett, born January 20, 1704, baptized July 15, 1705.
4. Elizabeth Stockett, baptized April 25, 1707.
5. Susannah Stockett, born March 26, 1709.
6. Benjamin Stockett, born January 6, 1715.
7. Sarah Stockett.
8. Ann Stockett, born March 16, 1716, died 1717.
9. Ann Stockett, born March 8, 1717.
10. Rachel Stockett, born May 1, 1719.
11. Catherine Stockett, born August 5, 1721.
12. Lewis Stockett, born August 6, 1724.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

According to the register of All Hallow's Parish, Thomas Stockett was buried on October 30, 1732. His will, dated October 13, 1732, was probated in Annapolis on December 8, 1732. After provisions for sons Benjamin, Lewis, Thomas and daughter Eleanor; he left his wife, Damaris, one-third of the remainder. The other two-thirds were to go to his daughters, who were then unmarried.

MARY STOCKETT
(1704/1705 -)

Mary Stockett, daughter of Thomas and Damaris (Welsh) Stockett married Joseph Brewer, son of John Brewer III and Dinah Battee, about 1736. The church records of All Hallow's Parish, Anne Arundel County, record the births of the following children to Joseph Brewer and Mary:

1. Thomas Brewer, born January 3, 1737, buried October 30, 1744.
2. Sarah Brewer, born July 24, 1738.
3. John Brewer, born March 13, 1740.
4. * Joseph Brewer, born May 23,1745.
5. Mary Elizabeth Brewer, born October 4, 1753.
6. Thomas Stockett Brewer, born February 6, 1755.
7. Eleanor Stockett Brewer, born January 29, 1757.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

The line continues:

Joseph Brewer, son of Joseph Brewer and Mary Stockett, married his cousin, Jane Brewer, daughter of John Brewer and Eleanor Maccubin Brewer.

Nicholas Brewer was the son of Joseph and Jane Brewer. He married Fanny Davis, daughter of Robert Pain Davis.

Mary Jane Brewer, daughter of Nicholas and Fanny Davis Brewer, married Richard Ridgely.

Mary Jane Ridgely, daughter of Richard Ridgely and Mary Jane Brewer married Elihu S. Riley, Sr.

Elihu S. Riley, Jr., son of Elihu S. Riley, Sr. and Mary Jane Ridgely, married Rebecca W. Tucker.

George Donald Riley, Sr., son of Elihu S. Riley, Jr. and Rebecca W. Tucker married Virginia B. Maddox.

George Donald Riley, Jr., the son of George Donald Riley, Sr. and Virginia B. Maddox married Helen B. Shriver.

Note: Harry Wright Newman states that Mary Stockett (1704/1705 - ?), daughter of Thomas and Damaris (Welsh) Stockett, married John Sollers (see *Anne Arundel Gentry*, Volume II, p. 380). This does not agree with at least four other sources. J. D. Warfield in *Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties*, p. 320, shows Joseph Brewer as the husband of Mary Stockett; Elihu S. Riley, Jr., in his *Genealogy of George Donald Riley* confirms this marriage on page 418; The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland in its Genealogies of Members, Volume II, page 104, states that Joseph Brewer, born December 17, 1713 married Mary Stockett, born January 20, 1704/1705, circa 1736. Furthermore the church records of All Hallow's Parish list the birth dates of the children of Joseph Brewer and Mary starting in 1737, a year after their marriage. Perhaps Mary Stockett married John Sollers prior to her marriage to Joseph Brewer circa 1736 at which time she was about 31 or 32 years of age.

STOCKETT - SOURCES

1. Newman, Harry Wright. *Anne Arundel Gentry,* Volume Two. (1970; reprint, Westminster, Md.: Family Line Publications, 1993) pp. 373 - 393.

2. Riley, Elihu S., Jr. *The Genealogy of George Donald Riley.* Annapolis, Md.: July 27, 1917 and appearing in the Report of the Genealogical Records Committee, DAR State of Maryland, 1935, pp.

418 - 420.

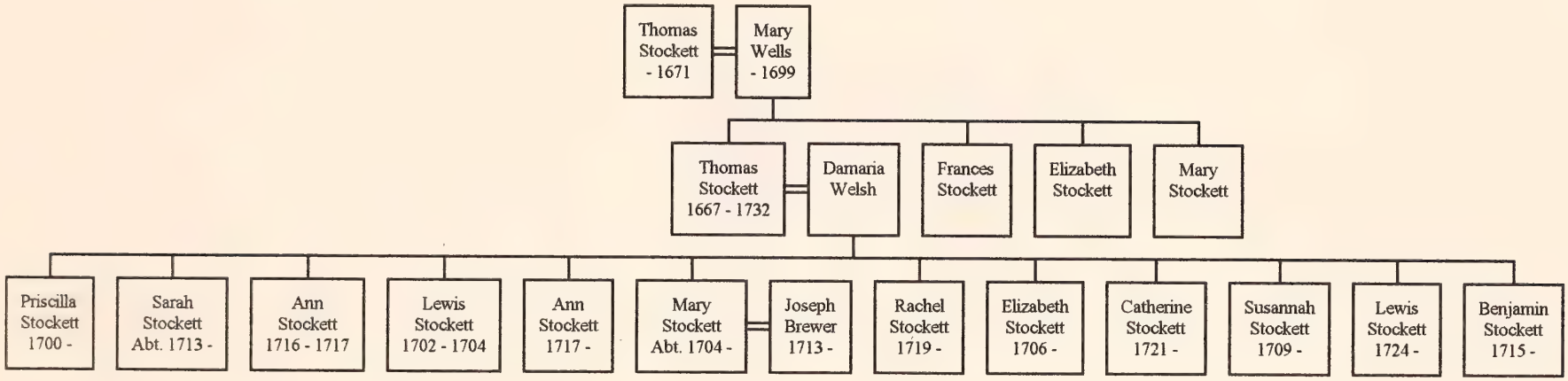
3. Culver, Francis Barnum, *Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland, Genealogies of the Members and Records of Services of Ancestors,* Volume II, Baltimore: The Williams and Wilkins Company, 1940, p. 104.

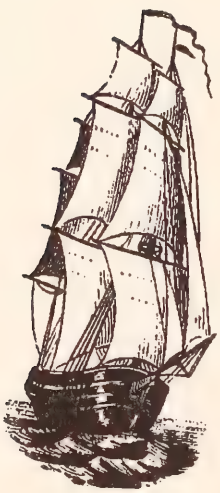
4. Warfield, J. D. *The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland.* Baltimore: Kohn and Pollock Publishers, 1905, pp. 94 - 96, 201, 202 and 302.

5. Wright, F. Edward. *Anne Arundel County Church Records of the 17th and 18th Centuries.* Westminster, Md.: Family Line Publications, 1994, pp. 16, 20, 21 24, 27 and 32.

6. Richardson, Hester Dorsey. *Side Lights of Maryland History,* Volume I. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins Co., 1913, p. 327.

Descendants of Thomas Stockett





The Tuckers

THE MYSTERY OF THE ANCESTORS OF RICHARD TUCKER, SR. (1640 - 1715)

After months of research, the writer was unable to arrive at any definitive proof as to the ancestors of his ancestor, Richard Tucker, Sr. Others who have researched this line have reached opinions that are outlined below in paragraphs 1 - 4. In the last paragraph 5, my theory is offered pending further research.

1. Mrs. Peter P. Rodman of Chestertown, Md. has a pedigree chart, prepared by her mother, Janet Tucker Howell Clark showing Richard Tucker, Sr. to be the son of Thomas Tucker and grandson of Captain William Tucker (1589 - 1642) who emmigrated from Devon, England to Elizabeth City, Va. in 1610. The problem here is that Thomas Tucker was born c. 1631 and his will was probated in Charles

County, Md. in 1659. This would make Thomas Tucker 9 years of age when his son Richard was born c. 1640. Also, Thomas Tucker doesn't mention any children in his will, only his mother, Frances Tucker, the second wife of Captain William Tucker.

2. Lucille R. Maddox in her book, *Meshack Turner III His Wife Sarah Robey Tucker*, states on page 329 that Richard Tucker Sr. was probably the son of Frances Tucker and a brother to Thomas Tucker (known son of Frances) who died in 1659. However, in the next paragraph Ms. Maddox (now deceased) states that the Thomas Tucker who died in 1659 does not appear to be a brother to Richard Tucker, Sr. This doesn't help us solve this problem.

3. Dr. Norma Tucker who wrote *Colonial Virginians and Their Maryland Relatives* has extensively researched the Tucker families of Virginia and Maryland. In correspondence with the writer, Dr. Tucker advises that she is not sure whether Thomas Tucker, son of Captain William Tucker, had children. She relates that although Thomas Tucker's will showed no children that this sometimes happened and gives this example: "Governor Daniel Tucker, first resident Governor of Bermuda, was thought to have no children but years later a document was found in Port Royal Parish Church, Bermuda, showing Henry Tucker to be the son of Governor Daniel Tucker." Norma Tucker at one time thought my Richard Tucker, Sr. was the son of this Henry Tucker as she had a note saying that Henry's will named a son Richard (at this writing she could not locate the source of the will). All this simply shows, according to Norma Tucker, that as far as the family of Richard Tucker, Sr. goes, clues are found making one suspect the family of Captain William Tucker and, on the other hand, the family of William Tucker of Throwleigh, England (father of Governor Daniel Tucker of Bermuda) are related.

4. Mr. Robert Dunnard Tucker, author of *The Descendants of William Tucker of Throwleigh, Devon, England* (1991) states in a letter to the writer of September 5, 1996, "I spent years trying to find

concrete evidence that your Captain William (Tucker) was related to my branch (William Tucker of Throwleigh). Circumstances indicate a relationship, but I have yet to find conclusive proof. If you ever come across anything that might shed light on such a kinship, please let me know." Writer's note: The descendants of William Tucker of Throwleigh, England, include Governor Daniel Tucker, the first resident Governor of Bermuda and the prominent Virginia family of St. George Tucker who emmigrated from Bermuda to Virginia in the 18th century.

5. The theory of this writer regarding the ancestry of Richard Tucker Sr. relates to his close ties with Francis Holland. Both men were Quakers and lived about the same time in the Herring Creek Hundred south of the West River in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. In 1643, a Francis Holland emmigrated from England to Virginia. In 1661, Francis Holland emmigrated to Maryland. In 1663, a Richard Tucker immigrated to Virginia according to the *Passenger Immigration Index,* Volume 2, by P. William Filby. In 1663, Richard Tucker married Susannah Parsons. Also, in 1663, Richard Tucker first appears in Charles County, Md. records which show "Richard Tucker for Francis Holland".In 1663, Francis Holland Sr, surveyed "Broughton Ashley" in Anne Arundel Co., Md. In 1664, Francis Holland Sr. and his wife Margaret receive a patent for land in Anne Arundel Co. *(Liber 5, folio 530)*. In 1669, the rent rolls of Anne Arundel Co. show that Francis Holland resurveyed 50 acres of "Broughton Ashley" for Richard Tucker. (As shown later, this may be an important event). Also, in 1669, Richard Tucker appears in Charles County, Md. records with William Holland (son of Francis Holland?) both had possessions. In 1687, the Anne Arundel County will of Francis Hollard shows bequests to Richard Tucker and his wife, Sarah.

Gust Skordas in his book *The Early Settlers of Maryland* advises that "immigrated", means the individual furnished his own transportation to Maryland, while "transported" means that someone other than the person paid for his passage. Quite often a person

"transported" is also described as a "servant", which means that he had contracted to repay the cost of his transportation by agreeing to act as a servant for a period of years. Under certain of the Conditions of Plantations, a servant was entitled to claim 50 acres of land upon completing his period of servitude satisfactorily. It appears that Francis Holland may have paid for Richard Tucker's transportation to Maryland as a servant, then after a six year period of servitude, given Richard Tucker 50 acres of "Broughton Ashley" in Anne Arundel Co., Md. This theory does not provide us with the ancestors of Richard Tucker but does explain how Richard Tucker may have arrived in Maryland.

RICHARD TUCKER SR.
(c. 1640 - 1715)

As mentioned earlier, the parents of Richard Tucker Sr. have not been determined nor the place of his birth. It is believed at this time that Richard Tucker Sr. was transported from England by Francis Holland, Sr. or his son Francis Holland Jr. Richard was born about 1640, according to Lucille R. Maddox. We know that he was in Charles County, Md. in 1663 and 1669 according to Maryland Census records. However, it appears that he lived in the Herring Creek Hundred area south of the West River, Anne Arundel County. Virginia White Fitz, author of *Spirit of Shadyside, Peninsular Life 1664 - 1984* made the assumption that the Tucker family at the time of Richard Tucker Sr. and his children and grandchildren were Quakers, as were many of his neighbors in the Herring Creek area. In 1681, the General Assembly of Maryland approved the disbursal of sixty pounds of tobacco to Richard Tucker for the "Publick Good".

Richard Tucker Sr. married c. 1663, Susannah Parsons, daughter of Thomas and Isabell Parsons. They had the following children:

1. John Tucker, born 1664, married c. 1690, Sarah _____.
2. * Thomas Tucker, born c. 1665; married Elizabeth Selbey. He had a son Richard Tucker, who was born by 1685-6 and married in 1705, Thelma Thodman.
3. Sarah Tucker born 1672 (Francis Holland Jr. in his will of 1687 left Sarah a gown).

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

Richard Tucker Sr. married for the second time, Mary _____, who he named in his will. The church records of St. Thomas Parish, Anne Arundel County show "Richard Tucker and Mary, parents of Mary Tucker born February 8, 1695". Daughter Mary was named in Richard Tucker Sr.'s will of 1715.

Lucille Maddox believes the land grants of Thomas Parsons have a great bearing on proof of lineage of the issues of Richard Tucker Sr. Her reasoning is:

> Patents 20, ff29-21, Thomas Parsons, 1677. "Friendship" 50 acres in Anne Arundel County Maryland.
>
> When Thomas Tucker died in 1748 he willed to his son, Thomas Tucker Jr. the tract of land "Friendship" left to him by his father, Richard Tucker Sr. In the lineage of Richard Tucker Sr., it appears he married Susannah Parsons, daughter of Thomas Parsons (above), as two other daughters were married as proven in the estate settlement of Mary Price and Isabell Capell.

The rent rolls of Anne Arundel County show that in 1669 Francis Holland resurveyed 50 acres of "Broughton Ashley" for Richard Tucker Sr. Later in 1687, the will of Francis Holland of Herring Creek, Anne Arundel County provides for 50 acres of

"Brawton Ashley" to go to Richard Tucker Sr. and a gown to his daughter, Sarah Tucker. The land records of Anne Arundel County show Richard Tucker making his mark on a Jury decision recorded February 1, 1703 concerning a resurvey of tract called "Pascalls Chance".

In his will, which was proven in 1715, Anne Arundel County, Richard Tucker Sr. gives land to his son John Tucker, the dwelling house and grounds; to daughter, Mary Tucker, a parcel of land; to his younger son, Thomas Tucker, a tract of land; to James Tucker, the son of John Tucker and provisions for the aforesaid land to pass to other grandsons. His daughter Sarah is not mentioned in the will and was probably married by 1715.

THOMAS TUCKER Senior
(c. 1665 - 1748)

Thomas Tucker, Sr. the younger son of Richard Tucker, Sr. and Susannah Parsons Tucker was born c. 1665 in the Herring Bay/West River area of Anne Arundel County probably on Francis Holland's tract known as "Broughton Ashley". Francis Holland resurveyed 50 acres of "Broughton Ashley" to Thomas Tucker's father, Richard Tucker Sr. in 1669.

In 1681, when Thomas Tucker, Sr. was 16 years of age the Maryland General Assembly disbursed 100 pounds of tobacco to him and others (William Pennington, Maurice Baker, Charles Rowles, Martin Ffaulkner, James Croch, John Smith, Edward Luan, Simon Harring, Tho. Bucknell, Joseph Conoway, Richard Boyley, James Oricke, John Peisley and John Richles) for "publicke good". We do not know the nature of his service.

Thomas Tucker Sr. was involved with the estate of Justinian Barwell. His wife, Penelope Barwell, died in 1726. The sons named

in the will of Justinian in 1714 were not yet grown in 1726 and Thomas was appointed guardian of them in Penelope's will. She refers to Thomas as "her neighbor" and she left all of her funeral arrangements to him.

Thomas Tucker Sr. married Elizabeth Selbey sometime before 1718 as their eldest child, Richard, was born April 2, 1718 as recorded in the St. James Parish, Anne Arundel Co., church records. Elizabeth Selbey Tucker was the daughter of Sarah Parrish Selbey and Mathew Selbey. She was born October 12, 1698 and her birth was registered in the Herring Creek Parish (Quaker) records.

Edward Parrish II, uncle of Elizabeth Selbey Tucker deeded "Parrishes Park" property to Thomas Tucker on January 2, 1720. "Parrishes Park" is located on the West River not far from the Chesapeake Bay. Virginia White Fitz in her *Spirit of Shady Side* reports that "Parrishes Park" must have been quite substantial when Thomas Tucker Sr., his wife Elizabeth Selbey Tucker and their son Richard, took up life on the original Parrish tract.

> There undoubtedly was a substantial house there, as well as numerous other buildings. Thomas Tucker was listed in one record as a carpenter, and references in other records lead to the assumption that he was a Quaker.

Accoring to Henry C. Peden, Jr. in *Quaker Records of Southern Maryland 1658 - 1801,* Quakers (or the Society of Friends) first settled in Southern Maryland in 1658 and established meetings at West River, Severn, South River and Herring Creek in Anne Arundel County.

Thomas Tucker Sr. and his wife Elizabeth Selbey Tucker had the following children:

1. Richard Tucker.

2. Sarah Tucker.
3. Susannah Tucker.
4. Eliza Tucker.
5. Mary Tucker.
6. Thomas Tucker II.
7. * Sele (Selah) Tucker.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

On July 3,1748, Thomas Tucker's will shows he gave one shilling each to his daughters, ten pounds to son Richard Tucker, one shilling to son Selby (Sele) Tucker; and to son Thomas Tucker II the plantation "Friendship" formerly belonging to his father Richard Tucker (deceased) with all appurtenances, house, orchard, etc.

Through Thomas Tucker's will and the inventory of his estate dated November 25,1748, Virginia White Fitz in *Spirit of Shady Side,* says it is possible to draw a fairly accurate picture of the Tucker family at "Parrishes Park".

> We found a strong Quaker affiliation among the Tuckers and their friends. Richard Beard, executor of the estate until the younger sons came of age, was a wealthy planter as well as a Quaker who lived in the county. He and his wife were good friends of the Tuckers; hence she was mentioned in the will. Not only do we find a Quaker influence, but we see the strong tie to the sea developing as part of the peninsular (West River - Herring Bay) people's heritage. Listed in Tucker's inventory was a vessel with all her tackling. Indeed it would be hard to imagine that a plantation could be run without a sailing vessel tied up at the dock, as well as the necessary riding horses. Transportation by water was far more efficient than by horses on rough trails. The peninsula was essentially cut off from the remainder of the

> county, for the ground was swampy and almost impassable in rainy weather, and the most efficient method of transportation involved the water.

Fitz continued to say:

> Though the Tuckers of "Parrishes Park" were Quakers and lived simply, they had a few amenities; we see listed (in Thomas Tucker's inventory), teacups and saucers, knives and forks, a respectable number of chairs, including an elbow chair. There were large quantities of goods listed which can be considered capital assets: the corn, wheat, cider, nails, etc. We notice there was no mention of tobacco ~ undoubtedly the soil then, as now, was not good for that crop. The plantation was one which offered diversity. The sheep provided wool for cloth, the livestock provided meat and necessary household materials such as hog lard. The number of groups of tools (in the inventory) suggests there were several trained men on the plantation. Though the listing of a Bible and a parcel of books does not suggest a library, it was a sign that the family valued education.

Fitz continues:

> The next direct reference to the family comes in a document recorded in 1748 by Elizabeth Tucker (wife of Thomas Tucker, Sr.) who signed with her mark. Elizabeth was a widow at that time and in the paper she granted to a family friend, Richard Beard, control over some of the family holdings until her two younger sons could take over their part of the inheritance. Her first born son, Thomas Tucker II, inherited the original patent, "Friendship", located in the Herring Bay area. It is interesting to note that her two young sons signed

their names to the legal document. "Parrishes Park" was still listed as containing 100 acres. By a study of the various tracts and their owners, we can see that in 1753 most of the peninsular was owned by three Quaker families ~ Norris, Tucker and Parrish ~ and Edward Parrish I was the ancestor of all.

SELE TUCKER, SR.
(c. 1733 - 1783)

Sele Tucker, the youngest son of Thomas Tucker, Senior and Elizabeth Selbey Tucker, was born probably at "Parrishes Park" on the West River near the Chesapeake Bay, Anne Arundel County about 1733.

He apparently lived in the "Parishes Park" area his entire life as his will states he is a planter, living in the Swamp in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The penisula between the West River and Herring Bay was essentially cut off from the remainder of the county, for the ground was swampy and almost impassible in rainy weather. Jane McWilliams, genealogist of Annapolis, has located the Swamp near the Chesapeake Bay just south of Shady Side.

Sele Tucker married Rebecca ____ at an unknown date, but prior to 1762. In the abstracts of monthly meetings held by the Quakers at Herring Creek is the entry: "Rebecca Tucker ~ certificate from Tread Haven ~ 23rd day of 4th month, 1762."

The children of Sele and his wife Rebecca were:

1. Thomas Tucker, born 1765, married Frances Cockey on December 14, 1787.
2. John Tucker, born c. 1768 probably married Ann Tucker on July 12,1783 and later to Lurana Rawlings on

February 25,1801.

3. Sele Tucker, Jr, born c. 1773 and died in Queen Anne's County in 1845; married Ann Cockey on October 20, 1796.
4. * Richard Tucker, born 1771, married (1) Susannah Cockey September 3, 1796 and (2) Lurana Tucker December 15,1802. Lurana Tucker was the widow of John Tucker (born 1768). Lurana was a granddaughter of Thomas Tucker, Sr.
5. Margaret Tucker, born c. 1779, married William Coale on November 17,1797.
6. James Tucker.
7. William Tucker.
8. Elizabeth Tucker.
9. Rebecca Tucker.
10. Mary Ann Tucker.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

On September 27, 1773, Sele Tucker placed the following advertisement in the *Maryland Gazette:*

West River, September 27, 1773

The subscriber gives this publick (sic) notice that he has a good boat, 28 feet keel and 12 feet beam, to cross the bay with passengers, their carriages and horses into Talbot county, Kent Island or Dorset, or to any part of the head of the bay. As I, the subscriber, have kept ferry for these 20 years and upwards, and have given general satisfaction, I hope it will encourage gentlemen, etc. to continue their favour. Pasturage and lodging gratis. There is another good boat kept by William Hebb Haddaway, Talbot County, Bayside, to carry passengers, their carriages and horses to West River or any part of the Bay.

Sele Tucker

Sele Tucker appears in the 1776 Census, St. James Parish, Anne Arundel County, Maryland with 6 boys, 4 girls and his wife.

There is an entry in the 16 April 1778 *Journal and Correspondence of the Council* in Annapolis ordering the western shore Treasurer to pay Selah (Sele) Tucker 30 pounds per account passed by the Auditor General.

The Council in Annapolis, on August 14, 1780 issued a Commission of Letters to Thomas Steel, Commander of the schooner *Tucker* navigated by 21 men, 85 tons burthen (sic) mounting 10 Car. Guns belonging to Richard Curson and Company of Baltimore. Was this schooner named for the Tuckers of the West River/Herring Bay?

On August 25, 1780 the Council in Annapolis ordered the Treasurer to pay to Sele Tucker, 211 pounds 17 shillings and 6 pence, due him by the account passed by the Auditor General.

On February 10, 1781, a letter appears in the correspondence of the Council in Annapolis from Edward Ballard, Hampton (Virginia) to S. Steward as follows:

> This is to inform you of my unfortunate Passage home in the Brig *Kitty* by your Direction I was stearing (sic) for Philadelphia the 14th of January fell in with the Brig *Halker* Capt. Cain who informed me that the fleet had left Virginia which incouraged (sic) me to proceed for this but unfortunately fell in with them and got taken I am now on parole in Hampton and should be very glad if the Capt. & Crew are not yet Exchanged that it may be possible to get one of them to Exchange for me as soon as possible the Brig is now Lying (sic) at Portsmouth Mr. Tucker & the other hands are now

> on board the Fleet at Portsmouth I was very Happy to hear you were Safe in to Baltimore as soon as I was taken I had a very Disagreeable passage we were til the 29th before I arrived to the Cape and got taken within Cape Henry I was Lucky to save most of Cloaths (sic) and treated very well please to take care of what trifling things I left behind til it be convenient for me to get them from NB. Tucker is very Desirous to be exchanged as soon as possible as he & all the prisoners are at very short Allowance of bord (sic) the Ship.

A letter from Stephen Steward, West River to the Hon. Governor and Council (of Maryland) dated February 24, 1781 states:

> Honnebel (sic) Gentlemen this will be Handed to you by Mr. Selle(Sele) Tucker who is the father to James Tucker Mast of the Brig *Katy* and now a prisoner on board of one of the Ennemys (sic) ships of War at Portsmouth I hope your Honors have Considered the matter to have him Exchanged to the Mate of the *Katy* now lying in Jale (sic) at Baltimore town I think thare (sic) is now a flag of truce at baltimore (sic) Mr. Masters.

There is a letter from the Council in Annapolis on February 26, 1781 to Daniel Hughes, Esqv as follows:

> We are desirous of bringing about the Exchange of the Mate of the *Kitty* captured by the *Nesbit* and confined in Baltimore Goal (sic) for Mr. James Tucker (son of Sele Tucker) Mate of the *Nesbit* and Prize Master of the *Kitty* now with the the Enemy at Portsmouth and for that End request you to deliver the Mate (whose name is unknow to us) to Col. John Steward.

A letter from Stephen Stewart, West River to the Council (of Maryland) dated March 3, 1781 (Red Book No 27 Letter 63) brings a conclusion to the capture of James Tucker son of Sele Tucker.

> This is to give you the Ealyest (sic) notice that Jeams (sic) Tucker is come home and that Capt John Harrison was caryd (sic) to Charlestown Put on board of prison ship and all his crew whare (sic) Many ware (sic) pereshed to Deth (sic) Harrsion is got as far as Eden town on his way up is there sick his crew are still all on board of Prison Ships thats alive Excepting one that made his Escape by swimming and was Got home Tucker promised me to com (sic) to you this Day he can give you good information he left the British fleet Sunday When the french fleet left James River Munday (sic) week and went Down to the Capes I am very thankful to you for the Trubell (sic) you have been at to Get my people Exchanged.

On July 24, 1781 the Council in Annapolis ordered that the western shore Treasurer pay to Sele Tucker 15 pounds 8 shillings and 5 pence specie(sic) agreeable to the "Act to adjust the Debts due from this State" due James Tucker (son of Sele Tucker) per Account passed by the Auditor General, April 30, 1781.

Sele Tucker's will was dated January 21,1782 and was probated on June 4,1783 in Anne Arundel County, Md. As mentioned earlier Sele Tucker, describes himself as a planter living in the Swamp of Anne Arundel County.

Sele Tucker left his land and tenements to his wife, Rebecca, during her widowhood, afterward going to his oldest son, Thomas Tucker. He left his personal estate to his wife, Rebecca, afterward to be equally divided among his younger children, viz, sons James, Sele, John, William and Richard; and daughters Elizabeth, MaryAnn, Rebecca and Margaret. He willed that his son ,Thomas, be inclinable

to dispose of "My land and tenements in order to purchase another settlement during the widowhood of his mother and with her consent." Rebecca Tucker, the widow, was named Executrix. The witnesses were J. Hamilton, Richard Bryant, Thomas Tucker (brother of Sele Tucker, Sr.) and Mathew Beard.

RICHARD TUCKER
(1771 - 1818)

My great-great-grandfather, Richard Tucker was most likely born at his father's house in the swampy area between the West River and Herring Bay, Anne Arundel County, Md. about 1771. His parents were Sele and Rebecca Tucker.

The 1783 Anne Arundel County Tax List for the South River Hundred provides some interesting information on the Tucker family. The assessment shows Richard Tucker with a total property amount of 00 and an assessment 0 pounds 15 shillings and 0 pence which is believed to be the minimum assessment for white males. Richard was 12 years old in 1783. Also listed is Richard's older brother, Thomas, who had three houses, horses and cattle for a total amount of 35 pounds and an assessment of 10 pounds. Thomas' household includes one white male and one white female. In 1783, Richard's father, Sele Tucker, died and left his land and houses to his wife, Rebecca. He instructed his eldest son, Thomas, to dispose of this property and find another settlement for his mother, Rebecca, during her widowhood. Perhaps Thomas' mother was living with him at the time of this assessment. Also listed on the assessment is Richard's sister, Mary (Ann) with two houses valued at 10 pounds, and assessment of 7 shillings and a household of one white female. None of these Tuckers are listed as owning slaves.

The 1790 census of Anne Arundel County shows Richard Tucker (age 19) as a single head of household (age 16 and up) and has

no one living with him.

In September 1796, at age 25, Richard Tucker married Susannah Cockey of Kent Island, Md. She was the daughter of Captain John Cockey and Mary Sudler Cockey. Nine years earlier in 1787, Richard's brother Thomas married Frances Cockey, the sister of Susannah Cockey. (Another brother, Sele Tucker may have married Anne Cockey, sister of Susannah and Frances Cockey in 1796). Since Susannah and Frances Cockey's father was a captain of merchant ships and Richard and Thomas Tucker's father ran a ferry boat service between the eastern and western shores of the Chesapeake Bay, this may be the way the two families met.

Richard and Susannah Tucker had the following children:

1. Alfred Tucker, born 1806, married Emily Dawson, died 1878.
2. *George Washington Tucker, Sr., born 1809, married Rebecca Williams.
3. Mary Ann Sudler Tucker, born 1811, married (1) Rev. William Williams(no issue) (2) Joseph Atwell, died 1892.
4. Levinia Tucker married (1) ___ Robinson(2) _____ Fisher.
5. Richard Tucker, fought in the Mexican War as a lieutenant in General Winfield Scott's regiment and is supposed to have been captured and killed by a wandering band of Indians. He never married. (not proven)

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

The 1798 Federal Direct Tax for Anne Arundel County assesses Richard Tucker's house at 20 dollars and his 56 1/2 acres at 159 dollars and 50 cents. He did not own this property, which was located in the South River Hundred, but occupied it as a tenant. The owner was Joshua Clark Higgins. The house was 20 feet by 16 feet with two small out-houses.

The land records of Anne Arundel County show that Richard Tucker sold 58 1/2 acres of land to Joshua Clark Higgins (both Anne Arundel County planters) for 110 pounds on December 4,1798. The land was part of "Snowden's Reputation" southeast of White Hall near the South River. This is puzzling as the deed implies that Richard Tucker owned the land in October 1798, when the tax list was made, and the tax list says he was a tenant. One can only guess that the deal had already been made.

Also in October 1798, according to the land records of Anne Arundel County, Richard Tucker, for the sum of 109 pounds 8 shillings and 10 pence sold to Elizabeth Talbott three negroes; Sarah, James and Bill. The two parties agreed that if Richard Tucker paid the above sum within two years to Jacob Green then the three negroes would remain the property of Richard Tucker.

Ten years later , on March 9, 1808, the land records show that John Marriott for the sum of 100 dollars sold his negro girl, Polli, to Richard Tucker.

Elihu S. Riley, Jr., the historian of Annapolis, Md. reports that Richard Tucker served in the 8th Maryland Regiment, in the War of 1812. This writer found a Richard Tucker from Queen Anne's County who served in the 38th Maryland Regiment under Wright but this doesn't appear to be my ancestor. (Dr. Riley also states that Richard Tucker was a clergyman, but there is no record in the Methodist Archives at the Lovely Lane Church in Baltimore, Md. to substantiate this claim.) Part of the confusion here can be attributed to the fact that there were at least two Richard Tuckers living in Anne Arundel County at that time and one in Queen Anne's County.

The inventory of the estate of Richard Tucker gives an idea of the time of his death, probably April or May 1818, three or four months before the appraisal. The account, unfortunately, does not include a distribution. The property was appraised on August 27, 1818 at $1,385.38. The largest amounts are 520 dollars for four slaves

and 164 dollars and 50 cents in cash. Richard's wife, Susannah was the administrator. Richard did not leave a will.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TUCKER, SR. (1809 - 1872)

George Washington Tucker, Sr. was the son of Richard Tucker and Susannah Cockey. He was born in 1809 in Anne Arundel County.

The marriage licenses of Anne Arundel County show that George Washington Tucker married Rebecca Williams on January 30, 1835. The children from this marriage were:

1. Mary Susannah Tucker, born 1835, died 1915.
2. George Washington Tucker, Jr., born 1837, married Hester A. Jones, died 1905.
3. * Rebecca Williams Tucker, born 1842, married Elihu S. Riley, Jr., died 1899.
4. James Richard Tucker, born 1851, died 1929.
5. John Henry Tucker, Ph.D., born 1849, died 1902.
6. Clarissa Tucker, born 1840, died 1912.
7. Laura Virginia Tucker, born 1845, died 1909.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

George Washington Tucker and his wife, Rebecca, apparently moved from Anne Arundel County to Baltimore, Md. shortly after they married. The Baltimore Directory of 1835-36 lists Geo. W. Tucker, druggist, southeast corner, Eden and Pratt Streets. The 1840-41 Directory, lists him at the same address as "apothecary". In 1845, his address is 133 E. Pratt Street as a druggist. In 1849-50 he is listed as druggist and apothecary at the corner of Pratt and Eden. In 1860, George W. Tucker is listed as a "dealer in leeches" at 15 W. Front Street. His son, George W. Tucker, Jr. is shown as a clerk at the same address. In 1871-72 George W. Tucker's address is 43 Stockton

Alley and George W. Tucker Sr., apothecary, is listed at "Chadsworth and Saratoga dw 46 George". Since George W. Tucker, Sr. died in 1872, the George W. Tucker listed as salesman in 1877 and 1882 is believed to be his son, George Washington Tucker, Jr.

The 1850 census of the City of Baltimore informs us of George Washington Tucker's family composition on the first of June:

Name	AGE	SEX	Color	Birth
George W. Tucker	41	M	W	Md.
Reba(Rebecca) Tucker	42	F	W	Md.
Susannah Tucker	13	F	W	Md.
Geo(George W. Jr.)Tucker	11	M	W	Md.
Edith Tucker	9	F	W	Md.
Clarissa Tucker	7	F	W	Md.
Reba(Rebecca W.)Tucker	5	F	W	Md.
Laura Tucker	4	F	W	Md.
Withelhim	2	F	W	Md.
John H. Tucker	8/2	M	W	Md.
Amy Wilson	30	F	B	Md.

John Henry Tucker, Ph.D., son of George Washington Tucker and Rebecca Williams Tucker, became a successful scientist. He was instramental in developing a process for extraction of sugar from a beet and was the author of *A Manual of Sugar Analysis* published by D. Van Nostrand, New York, 1881. He never married. John Henry Tucker is buried in the Tucker family plot, Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.

The (Baltimore) *Sun* June 22, 1872 lists the following death notice on page 2.

> TUCKER - On the 20th instant, George W. Tucker in the 63rd year of his age. The friends of the family are respectfully

invited to attend his funeral this (Saturday) afternoon at five o'clock from his late residence, No 298 Saratoga Street, corner of Chatsworth.

The *Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser* of February 20, 1880 (Friday) listed the following death notice.

Page 1 DIED
"TUCKER on the 17th instant, Rebecca aged 72 years wife of the late George W. Tucker."

GEORGE WASHINGTON TUCKER, JR. (1838 - 1905)

Charles A. Earp, of Lutherville, Md. wrote a profile of George Washington Tucker, Jr. which appeared in the September/October 1992 edition of the *Civil War Times Illustrated*. In his article, Earp opines that Tucker may have witnessed more historic events than any other enlisted Confederate. He goes on to say that Tucker fought with the 12th Virginia Calvary at the Battles of Crampton's Gap and Antietam, and that Tucker was at the Battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, in May 1863. "He may have been present when General Thomas J. `Stonewall' Jackson was mortally wounded by friendly fire on May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville", says Earp. The next day, Tucker was captured and spent a week in Old Captial Prison, Washington, D.C. He joined (General) Hill at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in July 1863, the General now commanded the newly created 3rd Corps. Earp tells us that Sgt. Tucker was wounded during the Battle of the Wilderness in Virginia and was admitted to Chimboras Hospital in Richmond, Va. on May 10, 1864.

"April 1 to 9, 1865, was probably the most momentous week of Tucker's life, and his actions during those fateful days have immortalized him in Civil War history", says Earp. The story of Tucker's action alone with General A. P. Hill when the latter was killed at Petersburg, Virginia appeared in the *Southern Historical Society Papers* in 1883 and is described in a number of books on General A.P. Hill.

Dr. William Hassler in his *A. P. Hill, Lee's Forgotten General* describes the events leading to General Hill's, death at Petersburg as follows:

> As the two horsemen, (General Hill and Sergeant Tucker) emerged from the woods into a field opposite Heth's headquarters, they discerned a sizable force on the Boydton Plank Road. Pausing only long enough to identify it through his glasses as an enemy unit, Hill pointed to the side of woods parallel to the road, and said: `We must keep on to the right.' Spurring forward, the twosome soon reached the edge of the woods. Slowing their mounts to a walk they noticed two bluecoats ahead of the main Federal body run behind a large oak tree and level their guns one above the other. Tucker glanced inquiringly to Hill on his right who drew his colt and declared: `We must take them.' Tucker replied: `Stay there, I'll take them.' But Hill advanced side by side with his handsome courier to within twenty yards of the tree when Tucker shouted: `If you fire, you'll be swept to hell! Our men are here -- surrender!' When the mounted pair had advanced to within ten yards and the two muskets remained horizontal, Hill peremptorily demanded: `Surrender your arms!' The crouching Federal covering Hill cried: `Let us shoot them.' Both guns barked simultaneously ~ the bullet from the upper one snipping Hill's left thumb and passing directly through

his heart.

> The bullet aimed at Tucker missed its mark, and as the faithful courier carried news of his chief's death to Lee he encountered Longstreet, Hill's mellowed antagonist, who grieved, `the Southern service has lost a sword made bright by brave work upon many heavy fields.' General Lee upon learning of Hill's fate, shed tears and remarked heavily, `He is at rest now, and we who are left are the ones to suffer.'

Charles Earp relates that on the morning of April 9, 1865 that Sergeant Tucker, along with Colonels Walter H. Taylor and Charles Marshall, accompanied General Lee to the surrender at Appomattox, Virginia. "Tucker rode ahead carrying the 3rd Corps flag, which he exchanged for a flag of truce, a white handkerchief tied to the end of a stick." Earp states that "some historians say that Tucker accommpanied Lee to the McLean house at Appomattox, Virginia." Douglas Southall Freeman, the distinguished Lee biographer, wrote in his book *R. E. Lee* that Tucker was with Lee at the McLean house. But he does not document the source of this information. Freeman had said however, "that he knew Palmer (Colonel Palmer was General Hills Chief of Staff) well and that conversations with Palmer clarified sections of his works." Earp concludes that the orderly with General Lee at the McLean house must have been either Sergeant Tucker or Private Johns.

In 1892, at the age of 54, Tucker moved into the Maryland Line Confederate Soldiers' home in Pikesville, Maryland; citing poor health in his application. He died in 1905, age 67, and is buried in the Tucker family plot in Loudon Park Cemetery in Baltimore. The *Baltimore News* December 5, 1905, printed the following obituary.

> Mr. George W. Tucker, a Confederate veteran, who was Chief of Couriers of General A. P. Hill's Corps, and was with General Hill when the latter received his

> fatal wound in the Battle of Richmond (Petersburg), died yesterday at his residence, 129 West Twentieth Street, of heart trouble. He was survived by a widow, two daughters and a son. Mr. Tucker was in many engagements of the Civil War, and was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville when General Jackson was killed. He served with gallantry throughout the war, and was several times wounded.

Charles Earp states that "Sergeant Tucker's Confederate career can best be summed up with General Hill's tribute to him after the battle of Fredericksburg. `Sergeant Tucker, Chief of Couriers, was, as usual, always by my side, active and fearless.'"

In a letter to the Editor of the *Civil War Times Illustrated* dated August 31, 1992, Charles Earp clarified the following two points in his article.

> Tucker was not with his regiment, the 12th Virginia Cavalry, at the battles of Crampron's Gap and Antietam. His company had been assigned as escort to General Hill at the beginning of the campaign and accompanied Hill during the successful attack on Harper's Ferry. Tucker was given the honor of carrying the colors during the formal surrender proceedings and was with Hill during the flank attack at Antietam which ended the battle.
>
> General Lee several times noted and commended Tucker during the war and personally selected Tucker to accompany him at Appomattox on the morning of April 9, 1865. The approbation of General Lee must have been one of Tucker's memories of his war service.

REBECCA TUCKER
(1842 - 1899)

Rebecca Tucker, daughter of George Washington Tucker, Sr. and Rebecca Williams Tucker, was born in Baltimore, Md. on December 9, 1842. The Baltimore City census of 1850 shows Rebecca, aged 5, living with her mother and father and siblings: Susanna, George, Edith, Clarissa, Laura, Withelm, and John H. (Henry). The age five (5) shown on the census appears in error as Rebecca was eight (8) at the time according to her tombstone inscription.

She made a brillant scholastic record as a pupil and teacher in Baltimore schools, according to Morris Radoff. Since school records for this period are no longer available, we were unable to verify this statement. We do know that Elihu S. Riley, Jr. and Rebecca Williams Tucker were married in Baltimore on December 4, 1872 by the Rev. William K. Boyle at Chatsworth Methodist Episcopal Church, Pipe and Franklin Streets. There were four children from this marriage: Edith Rebecca Riley, Hugh Ridgely Riley, Clara Tucker Riley and George Donald Riley. The family lived in Annapolis near the St. John's College campus. Since my father, George Donald Riley, was only 14 when his mother, Rebecca Tucker Riley, died in Annapolis on September 12, 1899, aged 57 years, he had little to tell me other than she was very devoted to her family.

The line continues:

George Donald Riley, Sr., the son of Rebecca Tucker and Elihu S. Riley, Jr. married Virginia B. Maddox.

George Donald Riley, Jr., the son of George Donald Riley Sr. and Virginia B. Maddox married Helen Brogden Shriver.

TUCKER - SOURCES

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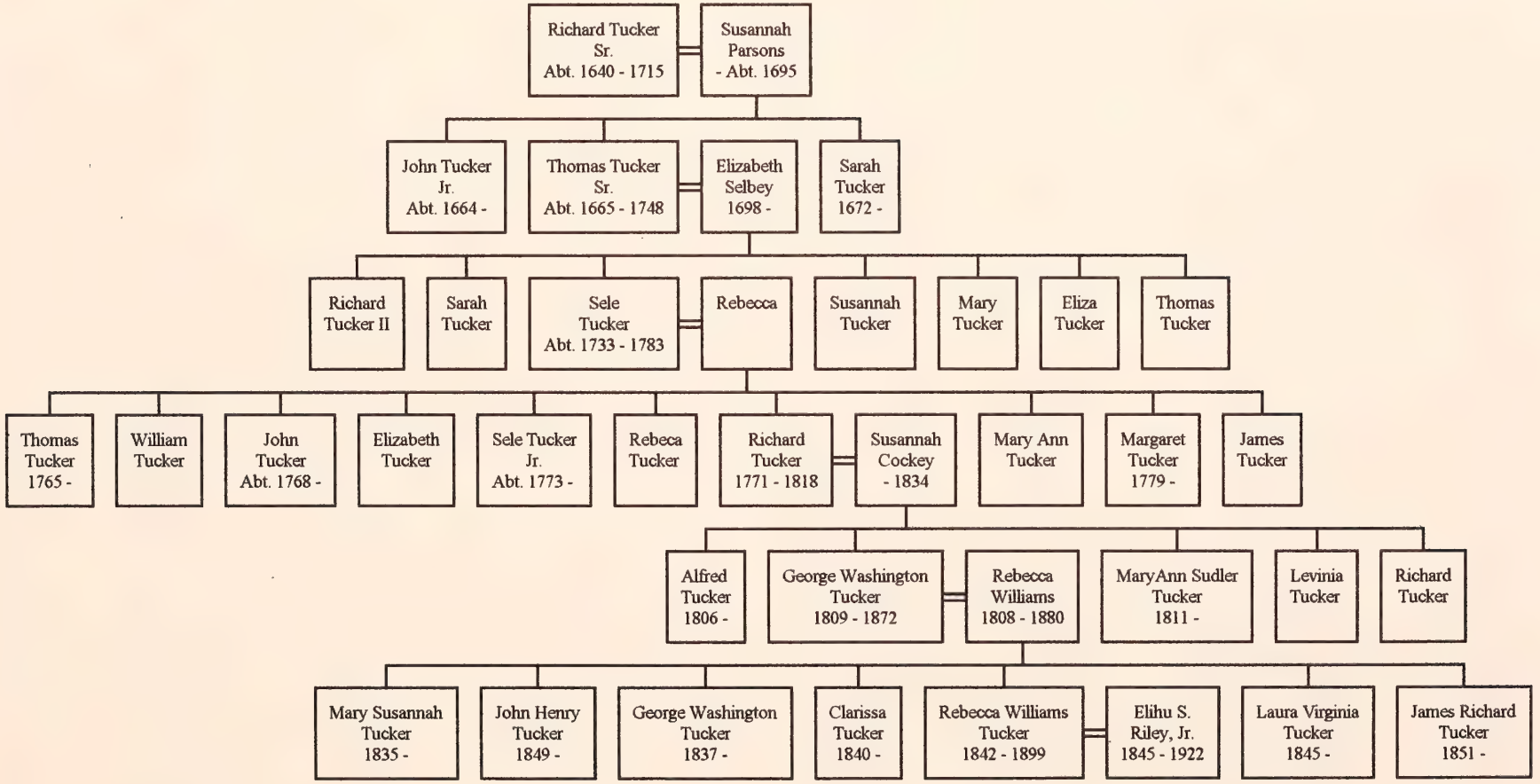
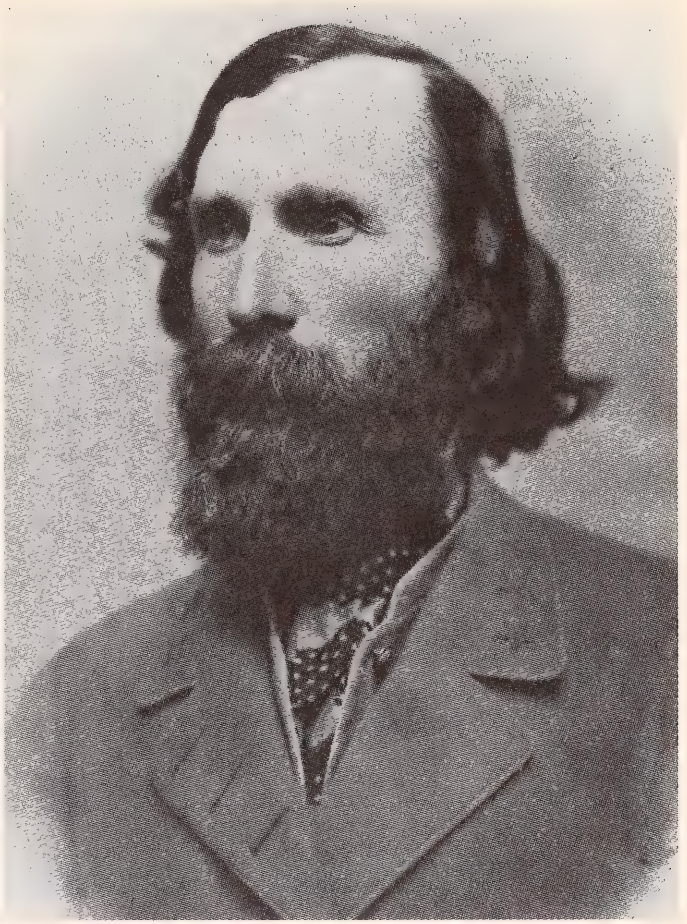
Baltimore, Md. December 5, 1905.

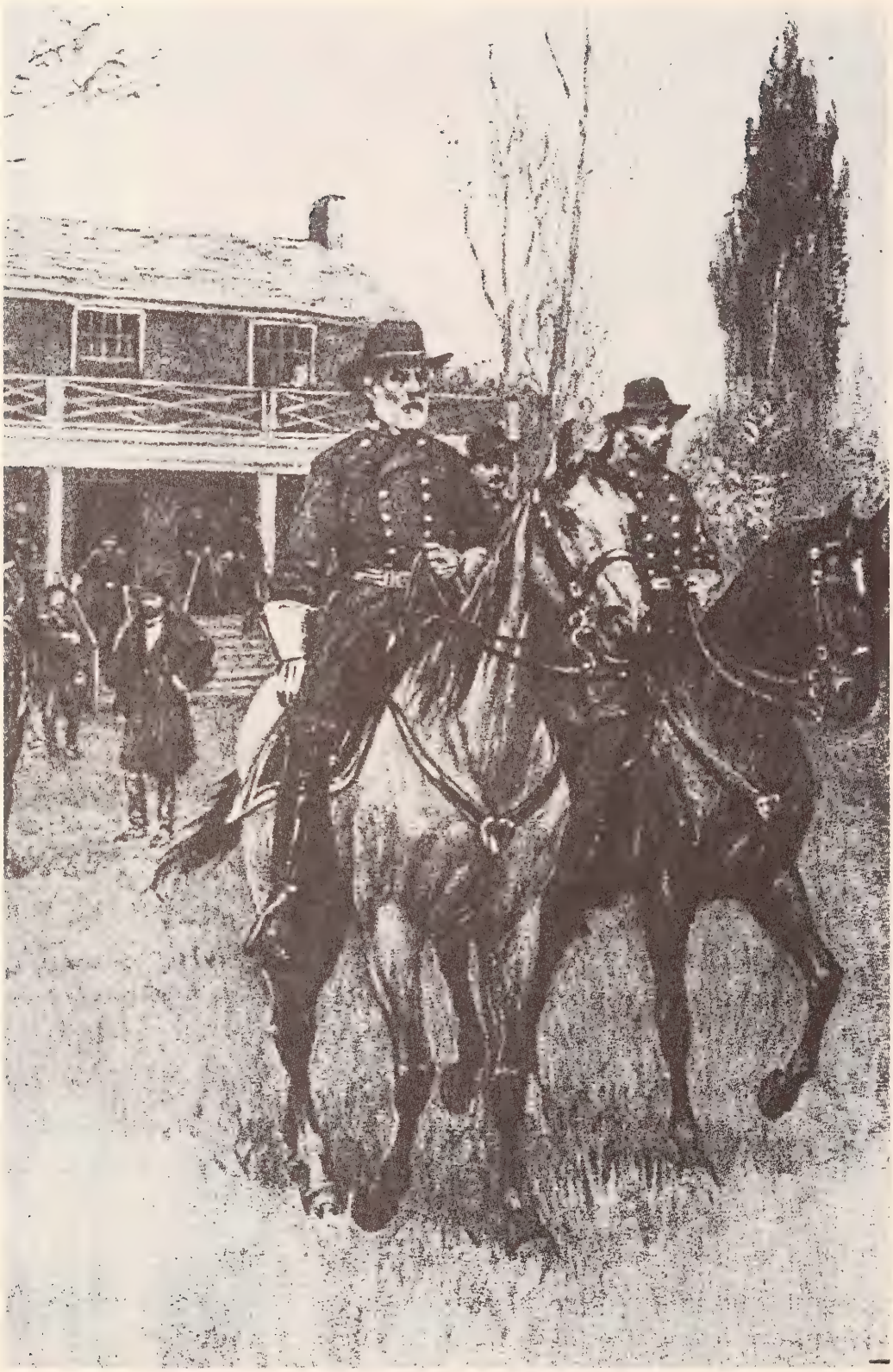
Descendants of Richard Tucker Sr.



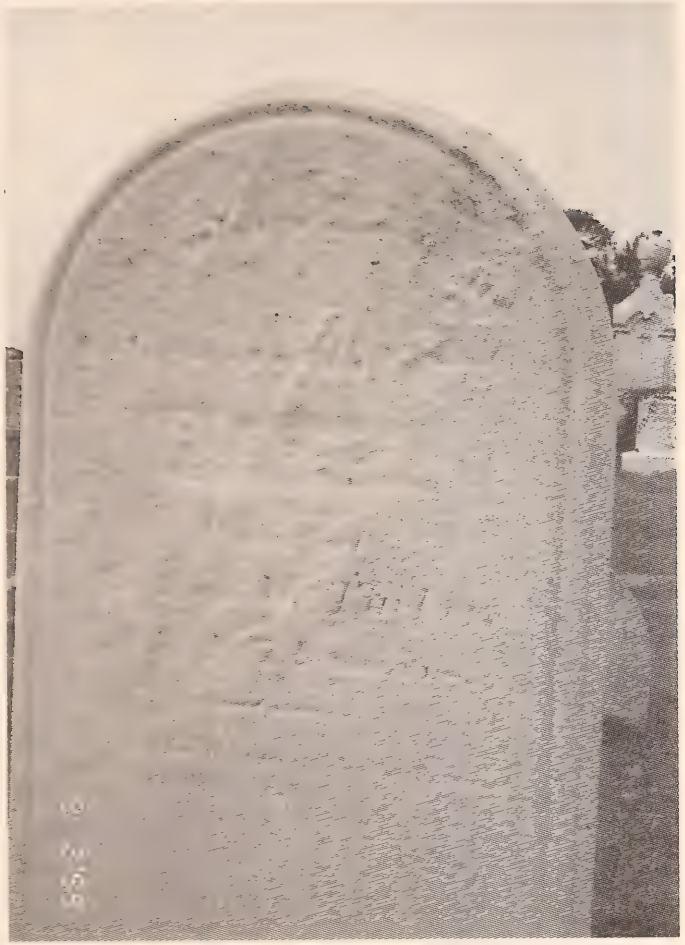
Sgt. George W. Tucker, Jr.
12th Virginia Cavalry C.A.S.
Chief Courier to Lt. Gen A.P. Hill.
(Courtesy: Charles A. Earp)



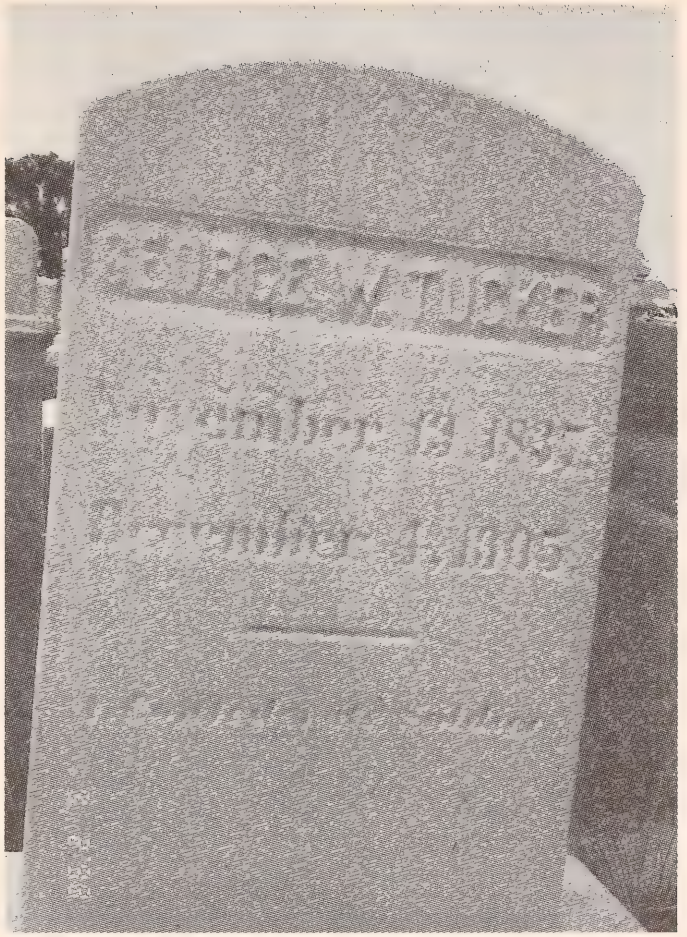
Lt. Gen. A.P. Hill, Commanding
the Third Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.
(U.S. Army, Fort A.P. Hill, Va.)



Zogbaum's drawing of Gen. Lee, Lt. Col. Marshall and Sgt. Tucker riding away from the McLean House after the surrender.
(The Civil War Times Illustrated.)



Rebecca Williams Tucker
wife of George W. Tucker, Sr.
Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore.
(Author's photograph)



George W. Tucker, Jr.
Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore.
(Author's photograph)

EDWARD WILLIAMS
(- bef. 1671)
THE IMMIGRANT

Edward Williams immigrated to Talbot County,Md. with his wife and children in 1665. He signed over his land patent rights for 400 acres on May 2, 1665 *(Liber 7 folio 565)* to Francis Armstrong. Rights were claimed for himself, wife Anne, a servant, Frances Gilbert and the following sons and daughters:

1. * Edward Williams Jr.
2. James Williams.
3. Susannah Williams.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

One of the witnesses to the patent record mentioned above was Edward Williams' mother, Francis Light. She apparently arrived in Talbot County with her son, as he included her in his land patent rights. When she remarried is not known. As discussed in the next narrative of Edward Williams Jr., there is some evidence which suggests that Edward Williams may have immigrated to Maryland from Virginia. On July 15,1657, an Edward Williams was granted

500 aces at "Ely, upon Petomeck freshes above Puscataway" for transporting ten persons to Virginia. History tells us that Quakers fleeing the hostility of Virginia Anglicans immigrated from the Patapsco River region, into Talbot County and the lower Eastern Shore after 1661. Perhaps Edward Williams arrived in Talbot County under those circumstances.

The Land Records of Talbot County show that Edward Williams witnessed a transfer of 200 acres from Francis Armstrong to John Edmundson on April 20, 1665. On April 8, 1668, Edward Williams received 50 or 60 acres in Broad Creeke called "Mt Misery", on Heythott's Cove, from James Murphey and his wife, Mary. On February 8, 1668, Edward Williams and his wife Ann transferred "Mt. Misery" to John Cox.

An act passed by the Maryland General Assembly in 1669 provides for the payment of 210 pounds of tobacco to Edward Williams of Talbut (sic) County for unnamed services. *(Maryland Archives, Vol II, p. 227 - 230)*

At a court proceeding held in Talbott (sic) County on January 7, 1671, John Edmundson declared in a petition that Percifield Westerndall, Administrator to Edward Williams, deceased is indebted to Edmundson for 444 pounds of tobacco *(Maryland Archives Vol LIV, pp 482 and 485)*. From this we can conclude that Edward Williams died before 1671. There is no record of a will for Edward Williams in the Maryland State Archives.

EDWARD WILLIAMS, JR.
(- 1708)

Edward Williams, Jr. was the son of Edward and Anne Williams having immigrated with them to Talbot County, Md. in 1665. In a Talbot County Land Record of May 25, 1672, this Edward

Williams is described as a merchant, "late of Virginia". Does this mean that Edward moved to Virginia after arriving in Maryland in 1665 or does it mean that the family immigrated to Maryland from Virginia in 1665? Edward Williams, the immigrant is not listed in any passenger lists to Maryland in 1665, however, an Edward Williams, age 26, servant, was transported to Virginia in 1624 by the *William and John*. In 1657, an Edward Williams was granted land in Virginia for transporting ten persons. (see Edward Williams, The Immigrant) Also, in 1664 an Edward Williams, servant, was transported to Virginia. The question of from whence the Williams came remains unanswered.

Edward Williams, Jr. married Elizabeth Harwood who gave birth to the following children:

1. Edward Williams.
2. Samuel Williams.
3. *James Williams Sr..
4. Sarah Williams.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley Jr.

There are several entries in the Talbot County Land Records for Edward Williams, Jr. On February 11, 1672 he gave to Susannah Richardson, wife of John Richardson, one bay mare called "Amigo". On May 25, 1672 he received from the Richardsons 400 acres, "Saulsbury Plaine" near Tuchahoe Creek. On September 7, 1672, he received from Robert Turner, merchant, 100 acres called "Admunition"; also "Rich Necke" 50 acres adjoining; also "Drury Lane", in all 200 acres. On September 11, 1672, Edward Williams, late of Virginia transferred "Salisbury Plaine" of 400 acres to Robert Turner, Gentleman. This tract was near Tuckahoe Creek ~ adjoining the lands of John Edmondson and Philemon Lloyd. In October and November of 1672 and April 1673, Edward Williams, Jr. was a witness to three tobacco bonds. In 1673, Persefull Westerndall gave Edward Williams, Jr. his brother, James Williams; and his sister,

Susanna Williams; "the children of Edward Williams, deceased, three heifers, one and one-half years old and their increase."

Edward Williams, Jr. spent his share of time in the Talbot County Court usually as a defendant. In October 1672, he was accused of trespassing by George Robbins and of allowing his cattle to destroy a cornfield valued at 2,000 pounds of tobacco. He was found guilty and ordered to pay Robbins 250 pounds of tobacco and court costs. Later that year, George Robbins charged Edward Williams, Jr. of breaking the lock on his tobacco house and "torne out of dores" 300 pounds of tobacco causing it to spoil. Again, Williams was found guilty and ordered to pay Robbins 1200 pounds of tobacco and cost of suit. In a Plea of Debt that year, Edward Williams, Jr. defendant, was ordered to pay Nicholas Hackett 1,025 pounds of tobacco and cost of suit.

In 1678, Edward Williams, Jr. appeared in the Provincial Court involving a dispute over 250 acres of land and a messuage (house) called "Folly Scituate" in Cecil County. The court ruled in favor of the plaintiff, Elizabeth Carleton and her family. In October, 1678, Edward Williams, Jr. was in the Provincial Court again with charges brought against him by William Calvert, Esq. and his attorney, Kenelm Cheseldyne, Esq. He was charged with owing William Calvert 8,000 pounds of tobacco in cask, which Williams had unjustly detained on April 18, 1674. The Court ruled that William Calvert recover from Edward Williams, Jr. the sum of 2,769 pounds of tobacco debt and that Williams pay the cost of suit; 563 pounds of tobacco.

Although a merchant and planter by occupation, Edward Williams, Jr. had more than a passing interest with the judicial system of Maryland. On April 18, 1674, the Council of Maryland appointed Edward Williams of Talbott (sic) County to be Clerke (sic) of the County Court of Baltemore (sic) County. Three months later on July 18, 1674 he was appointed Clerke (sic) of Cecill (sic) County.

Edward Williams, Jr. died in Talbot County in 1708, 43 years after his arrival in Maryland. His will is dated December 24, 1708, and probated on March 15, 1709. To his eldest son, Edward, he gave "Parcer's Point" on part of "The Addition". His wife, Elizabeth, received his personal estate. He also names his sons, James and Samuel, and his daughter, Sarah, in his will.

JAMES WILLIAMS, SR.
(- 1718)

James Williams, Sr., the son of Edward Williams, Jr. and Elizabeth Harwood, was a planter in Queen Anne's County, Md. Queen Anne's was founded in 1706; before that date it was part of Talbot County. James Williams, Sr. married Catherine Tippin, the daughter of William Tippin, a planter, Queen Anne's County, and his wife, Anne. James and Catherine Williams lived on the plantation "Salisbery Plain" and had the following children:

1. * John Williams.
2. James Williams, Jr.
3. Catherine Williams.
4. Mary Williams.
5. Anne Williams.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

James Williams, Sr. and his son, James Williams, Jr., were witnesses to the will of Daniel Wild of Queen Anne's County dated May 12, 1712. That same year, James Williams, Sr. purchased from Anthony Ivy of Queen Anne's County, 100 acres, part of "Salisbury" on the east side of the main branch of the Corsica River for 10,000 pounds of tobacco.

In the will of William Tippin, the father-in-law of James

Williams, Sr., dated April 24, 1714, he bequeathed part of his personal estate to James. The land records of Queen Anne's County show that James Williams, Jr., son of James Williams, Sr. purchased 150 acres, part of "Crump's Forrest" from Robert Crump and his wife Elizabeth for 5,800 pounds of tobacco on June 28, 1715.

The will of James Williams, Sr. is dated April 22, 1718 and was probated on May 5, 1720 in Queen Anne's County. He gave his dwelling plantation, "Salisbury Plain" to his son, John Williams, with the provision that his wife, Catherine, have use of the property during her widowhood. If she married she was to receive dower rights only. To his sons, James Williams, Jr. and John Williams, and daughters Catherine and Mary Williams, he gave equal shares of his personal estate when the daughters married and when the sons were of age. His daughter, Anne, was given one shilling.

JOHN WILLIAMS
(- 1740)

John Williams of Queen Anne's County was the son of James Williams, Sr. and Catherine Tippin. He was probably the eldest son and inherited the dwelling plantation, "Salisbury Plain" in Queen Anne's County from his father. Like his father, grandfather and great-grandfather, John Williams was a planter. There is no evidence that he held any public positions. He married Tabitha Jones, the daughter of John and Mary Jones of Queen Anne's County. They had the following children:

1. James Williams Sr. married Phebe _____, died 1768.
2. John Williams.
3. * Henry Williams, died 1763.
4. William Williams.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

A John Williams patented 200 acres of land in "Somerset County" in the eastern shore of Maryland on November 14, 1728 called "Williams' Lot". This may or may not be my John Williams.

The old Queen Anne County judgement record books include an entry for the August 1729 Court session that "John Lowe, formerly bound to James Kersey, is now bound to John Williams to age 21 years".

On March 21, 1733, Richard Bennett sold to John Williams, Planter of Queen Anne's County, for a sum of tobacco, 100 acres, part of "Salisbury," on the southwest branch of Corsica Creek beginning at Williams' millpond.

The records of St. Paul's Parish (Anglican) in Queen Anne's County reveal that at a vestry meeting held on June 5, 1733, the Rev. James Cox, Mr. Solomon Wright and Mr. Henry Costin placed several free holders (owners of estates)of St. Paul's Parish in pews which formerly belonged to inhabitants of St. Luke's Parish (Church Hill). John Williams was placed in the pew which formerly belonged to Nathaniel Scott. In colonial times it was not unusual for parishioners to own their pews but why this change was made is not known.

The land records of Queen Anne's County record that on August 13 - August 26, 1737 Thomas Hynson Wright gave to John Williams receipt for four shillings sterling, transfer of title for 100 acres, part of "Salisbury" from Richard Bennett, November 13, 1733.

Three years later, in 1740, John Williams died in Queen Anne's County. His will is dated April 25, 1740 and was probated on April 29, 1742. His son John Williams, when 21 years of age, was to receive the dwelling plantation "Salisbury" of 100 acres and part of his personal estate. His wife, Tabitha, named Executrix in his will, received the residue of his estate during widowhood. At her marriage or death, her share of the estate was to pass to sons James, Henry and

William.

HENRY WILLIAMS
(- 1763)

Henry Williams, son of John and Tabitha Williams was born and raised in Queen Anne's County. In accordance with the will of his father, he received part of his estate at the death of his mother. He married Mary _____, possibly Mary Carrill in 1707. The records of St. James Parish, Anne Arundel County reflect the marriage of a Henry Williams and Mary Carrill on July 6, 1707, but there is no evidence to show that this Henry was from Queen Anne's County. The children of Henry and Mary Williams were:

1. George Williams.
2. Henry Williams.
3. Nathan Williams.
4. * James Williams.
5. Margaret Williams.
6. Sarah Williams.
7. Mary Williams.
8. Elizabeth Williams.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

On November 16, 1748, Henry Williams patented and surveyed a tract of 150 acres in Queen Anne's County called "Williams Fortune." (*Certificate # 1152*) The land records (*RT/E/273*) of Queen Anne's County show that on September 15, 1758, Henry Williams received from John Oldson and his wife, Rebecca Oldson, for 17 pounds money; her dower rights, to land possessed by Matthew Williams, deceased, she claimed as his widow. The relationship, if any, between Matthew Williams and Henry Williams is not known. A Queen Anne's County land record of June 27, 1759 mentions a 20-

acre tract of land granted to Henry Williams and conveyed to George Williams, probably his son. Two years before his death, in 1761, he patented and surveyed "Williams Chance" in Queen Anne's County, a tract of 48 acres contigous to "Williams Fortune".

The will of Henry Williams was dated January 13, 1763 and proved by Charles Baker, John Holsen and William Saterfield on May 12, 1763. He devised his wife Mary, land during her lifetime. At her decease, he devised to son, George Williams, that part of land called "Salisbury's Plains", including the dwelling plantation. George also received 16 pounds currency to purchase land from Colonel William Hopper, i.e., all lands lying to the west of the division line (when extended across the lands called "Williams Fortune" and "Williams Chance") of the lands of John Walker and Henry Williams called "Salisbury Plains". He bequeathed the remainder of lands to sons, Nathan and James Williams. The balance of his estate was divided between son, Henry Williams, and daughters, Margaret, Sarah, Mary and Elizabeth Williams. He gave his cane to his son, Nathan Williams, and his gun to son, James Williams.

The July 29, 1767 appraisal of Henry Williams goods omits a valuation but includes household items and livestock including a cow and calf, two cows, three heifers, one yearling, four sows, twenty-two shoats, six, year-old hogs, twelve sheep, and three lambs.

JAMES WILLIAMS
(- 1789)

James Williams, son of Henry and Mary Williams was born in Queen Anne's County, Md. probably at the family dwelling plantation, "Salisbury's Plains". He followed in the footsteps of his forefathers, becoming a planter. James married Sarah _____, who bore him the following children.

1. * James Williams.
2. Lamberth Williams (son).
3. Margaret Williams.

4. Rhitelley Williams (daughter).
5. Rachael Williams.
6. Sarah Williams.
7. Rebecca Williams.
8. Elizabeth Williams.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

The land records of Queen Ann's(sic) County show that James Williams, planter, transferred to John Costin, planter, 90 acres, part of "Coursey's Addition" ~ adjoining "Timber Land" on June 23 - 29, 1762 for 50 pounds currency. Four months later, in October 1762, James Williams, planter, acquired for 60 pounds current money from George Cope, planter, and wife Rachel,"Cope's Range", patented in 1754. (No acreage was given.) James Williams was also bequeathed land from his father's estate, by provision of Henry Williams' will dated January 13, 1763.

James Williams signed a petition in 1765 for a chapel to be built at New Bridges, Queen Ann's(sic) County. Apparently the petition was not effective as a chapel was never constructed.

In 1773, Caroline County was formed from parts of Dorchester and Queen Ann's(sic) Counties. James Williams' home remained in Queen Ann's(sic) County according to the Wye Hundred, Queen Anne County, census taken in July 1776 by Peter Rich. The members of James' household are listed as follows:

one male over 21 (James Williams)
one male under 12 (son James then 7 years of age)
one female over 21 (wife Sarah)
one female 16 - 21 (daughter)
one female under 12 (daughter)
no blacks

In 1778, James Williams, son of Henry, took the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to the State of Maryland in Queen Anne(sic) County. It's interesting to note that another James Williams and his

son, James, also took the Oath in Queen Anne(sic) County and a James Williams Jr. and a James Williams took the Oath in Caroline County. All of these James Williams had to be 18 years old or older at that time.

The Revolutionary War witnessed the enlistment of several James Williams in Queen Anne's and Caroline Counties. A James Williams enlisted in Queen's County in July 1776 and served as a private in the 5th Maryland Line from June 1, 1778 until his death on November 5, 1778. A James Williams was recruited in Caroline County on August 14, 1781. This may be the same James Williams, Caroline County, who appears in "An Alphabetical List of discharged Soldiers of the two Battalions of Militia raised to serve in the Continental Army in the year 1781", signed by John White on July 21, 1787. A James Williams was enlisted by Capt. Lynn in the 4th /5th Regiment, Maryland Line, on August 19, 1781 to serve three years. Another James Williams enlisted on April 10, 1782 in the Maryland Line for the duration of the war. He served in the 4th company Fourth Batallion under Captains George, Richard and Bird. A Private James Williams also served in the Maryland Line between August 1, 1780 and November 15, 1783. When not indicated, names of counties were not listed. A search of the Pension Records of the National Archives and the Maryland State Archives failed to reveal a listing for James Williams or his spouse, Sarah Williams. Whether or not our James Williams served in the Revolutionary War remains questionable.

James Williams died in Queen Anne's County in 1789. His will is dated November 12, 1789 and probated January 9, 1790. He bequeathed one negro to each of his children, except, Rebecca and Elizabeth. They were to receive an adjustment from the other children from his personal estate. His wife, Sarah Williams, was devised the whole of his estate as her right during widowhood or her natural life. After that the estate was to be equally divided between his children. His wife, Sarah, and son, James, were designated executors of the estate.

The inventory of James Williams' regular goods and chattles, dated February 5, 1790, was valued at 532 pounds 7 shillings 9 pence. The inventory included 2,292 pounds of tobacco valued at 525

pounds 10 shillings 0 pence and the following livestock; 4 horses, 5 cows, 3 heifers, 4 steer, 1 bull, 3 ewes, 14 sheep, 2 breeding sows and 10 shoats. The final account is dated January 7, 1793 and after all debts and credits the estate amounted to 540 pounds 9 shillings 12 pence. James Williams left a comfortable estate which included seven negroes.

On March 14, 1826, a Sarah Williams of Caroline County testified under oath to the Clerk of the Caroline County Court that a colored woman by the name of Mahalea Scott was free born. This testimony was required for a certificate to be issued allowing a free colored person to leave the province for a stated period of time. This may have been Sarah Williams, wife of James Williams, deceased, or more likely their daughter of the same name.

JAMES WILLIAMS
(1769 - 1832)

James Williams, son of James and Sarah Williams, was born in Queen Anne's County in 1769. The 1776 census of Maryland implies that James, age 7, was living with his mother and father in the Wye Hundred, Queen Anne's County. Apparently James Williams was married after 1790 as there are no James Williams listed as head of household in the 1790 Caroline County census and the Queen Anne's County census indicates that James is still living with his mother and siblings. His father died a year earlier in 1789.

The name of James' wife and date of marriage has not been determined. Caroline County land records identify three children at the time of his death, however, census records indicate that the family may have been larger. The known children were:

1. Henry Williams.
2. * Rebecca Williams.

3. Mary (Williams) Whitly.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

The 1798 Federal Assessment of Caroline County records James Williams as the owner of a 150 acre tract of land including a 20' x 16' dwelling called "Copes's Range" valued at $275.50. His father, James Williams, had acquired "Copes Range" in 1762 for 60 pounds current money. On June 12, 1797, James Williams of Caroline County purchased household goods and livestock from Johnson Warren of Talbot County for $60.00. In 1800, James Williams was 31 years of age and appears to be the James Williams Sr. listed in the Census of Caroline County. He falls in the 26 - 45 age group with a wife 26 - 45 years, a son under 10 years and two daughters under 10 years.

A bill of sale in the land records of Queen Anne's County dated January 18, 1803, records the sale of the following animals and household items from William Lloyd Bowley, farmer, to James Williams of Queen Anne's County for 75 pounds.

one bay horse named Tealum
one bay horse named Easew
two feather beds with bed heads
all the furniture thereof belonging
six green windsor chairs
one walnut dining table
all other household and kitchen furniture

By an indenture dated December 4, 1809, James Williams of Caroline County purchased a tract of land from Levin Charles in the village of Denton, Caroline County for $30.00. Included was 1/2 acre of land together with buildings and improvements.

In the Caroline County census of 1810, James Williams appears in the 26 - 45 year group which agrees with his age of 41. His wife is over 45 making her older than James. The Williams have

added three children since the 1800 census including my great grandmother, Rebecca Williams who is 2 years of age and listed in the "under 10" age group. The family consists of James, his wife and six children ~ three boys and three girls. They live in the Denton district of Caroline County. This agrees with the death certificate of Rebecca Williams, which names Denton as her place of birth in 1808.

On January 13, 1818, James Williams of Caroline County purchased from Solomon Brown a tract of land (acres not given) on the west side of the Choptank River called "Controverseys" for $50.00. This property was by the main road leading from Denton Bridge to Hardcastles Hill. James Williams is described as a cordwainer (shoemaker).

James Williams in 1820 was 51 years old and is correctly listed in the "over 45" column of the 1820 census of Caroline County as a head of household. There is no listing for a white female "over 45" which leads me to conclude that James' wife died between 1810 - 1820. Four white males in the "10 -26" column indicate that one male was added subsequent to the 1810 census. There are two white females between the age of 10 - 26 including Rebecca who is 12 years old. The family now consists of James Williams, four white males and two white females. One white female over 26 has left the household since the 1810 census. James Williams is listed in the manufacturing business, which coincides with his vocation as a shoemaker.

By a deed dated October 4, 1828, James Williams purchased a parcel of land in Caroline County called "Sandy Hill", including a dwelling home from John Rowens for $100. This parcel was next to the Methodist meeting house on the main county road leading from Northwest Fork Bridge to Hunting Creek.

The 1830 census of Caroline County correctly lists James Williams in the "60 -70" column as he is now 61 years of age. His daughter, Rebecca, is 22 years old and is included in the "20-30" age group. She is the only female in the family. The other members of the

household are a white male "20 - 30" and a white male "50 - 60". The census information found on James Williams indicates that blacks were never part of his household.

A death notice appearing in the *Easton Gazette* of Talbot County dated December 8, 1832 advised of the death of James Williams on November 26, 1832 after a short but severe illness, He died in the village of Hillsborough, Caroline County. Hillsborough is near the Choptank River about five miles from Denton and a few miles from "Wilson's Chance" where James at one time owned a one-acre lot.

The 1840 census of Caroline County records a James Williams who may be the son of James Williams, deceased (1832). His daughter, Rebecca, would not be included as she married George Washington Tucker Sr. in 1835 and moved to Anne Arundel County, Md. before 1840.

A land record of Caroline County dated December 19, 1834 registered the sale of a one-acre tract of land on the Choptank River, part of "Wilsons Chance" and names Henry Williams, Rebecca Williams and Mary Whitly as heirs of James Williams, late of Caroline County. Mary Whitly and Rebecca Williams are both buried in the Tucker family plot at Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.

James Williams died intestate. However, an appraisal of James Williams personal estate filed in the Orphans Court of Caroline County on June 18, 1833, lists one carriage house, one stove, one lot of wheat, a feather bed and furniture and one black sow for a total value of $38.

The first and final account is signed under oath by John Nicols, administrator and certified by Wm. A. Ford, Register of Wills, Caroline County Orphans Court. The appraised value of the estate was $46.04 and involved a public auction. After burial expenses including payment for a "ridge top walnut coffin" and Sunday clothing

for burial plus various fees and commissions, the balance due the estate of James Williams was $1.30. Probate records of the Caroline County Orphans Court fail to identify the disposition of the net balance of the estate. In any event it appears that James Williams unlike his ancestors, died a poor man.

REBECCA WILLIAMS
(1808 - 1880)

Rebecca Williams, the daughter of James and _____ Williams was born in Denton, Caroline County on January 30, 1808.

She married George Washington Tucker Sr. on January 30, 1835 at age 27, in Anne Arundel County.

Rebecca lived in Baltimore, Md. with her husband and children from 1835 until her death at age 72 on February 17, 1880. She is buried at Loudon Park cemetery, Baltimore, Md., in the Tucker family plot.

The line then continues:

Rebecca Williams Tucker, the daughter of Rebecca Williams and George Washington Tucker Sr. married Elihu S. Riley, Jr.

George Donald Riley Sr., the son of Elihu S. Riley, Jr. and Rebecca Williams married Virginia Blakistone Maddox.

George Donald Riley, Jr., the son of George Donald Riley Sr. and Virginia Blakistone Maddox married Helen Brogden Shriver.

WILLIAMS - SOURCES

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2. Leonard, R. Bernice. *Queen Ann's County Land Records, 1725 - 1741,* Volumes I.K.C., R.T.A., R.T.B., (pp, 1 - 200) Published by compiler, St. Michaels, Md., 1993, pp. 56 and 94.

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2. Queen Ann's Co., Md Land Records, Certificates Patented, Certificate # 1152, November 16, 1748.

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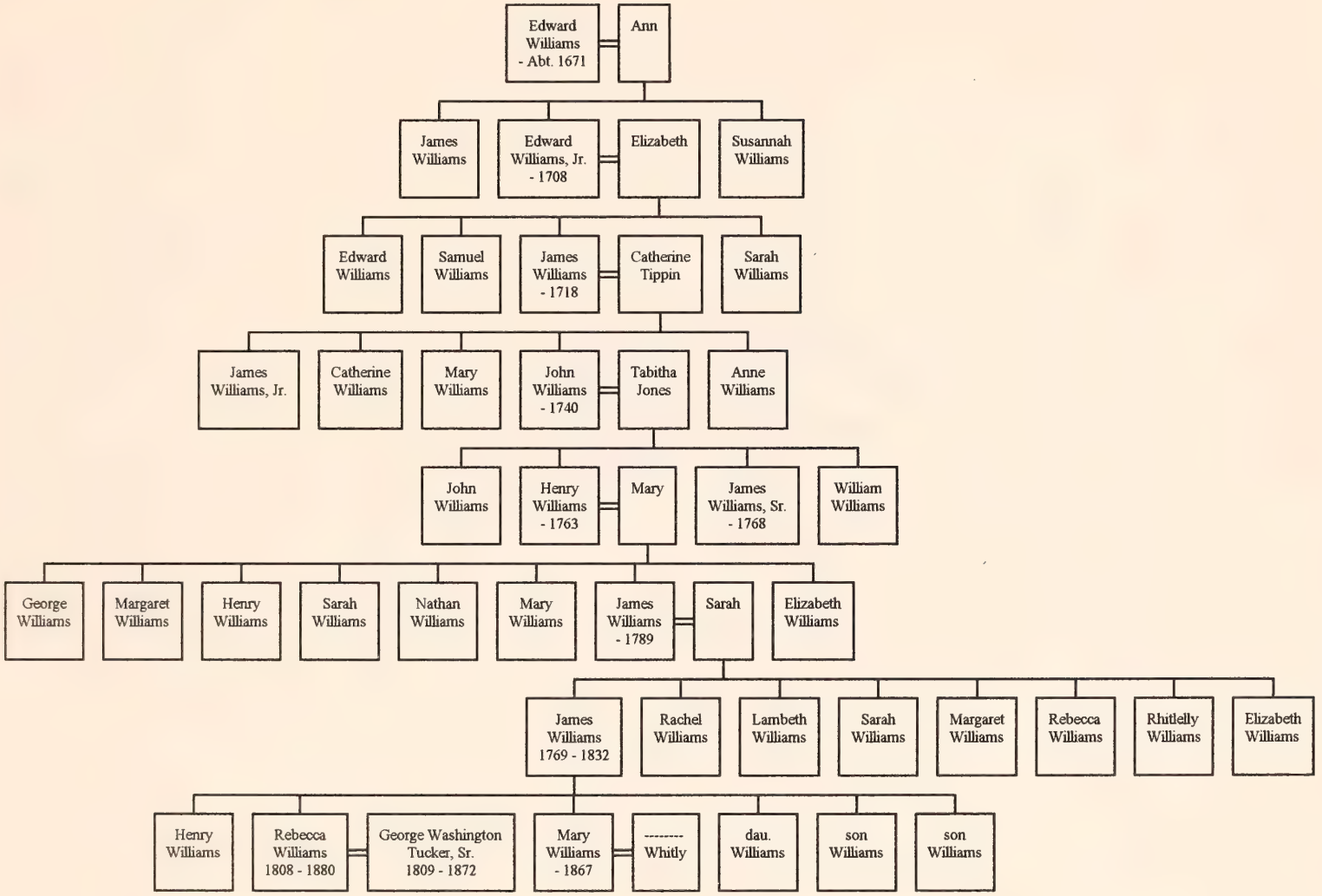
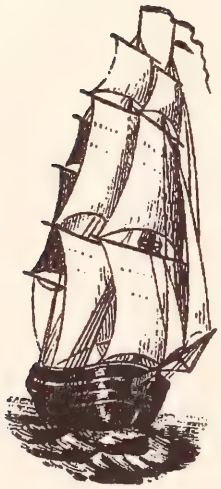
Descendants of Edward Williams





COLONEL NEHEMIAH BLAKISTONE
THE IMMIGRANT
(- 1693)

Nehemiah Blakistone arrived in St. Mary's County, Md. from England about 1668. He was the son of John Blakiston (sic) (1603 - 1650) of Northumberland, England, who was a Member of Parliment for Newcastle, England from 1641 - 1650. On October 17, 1674, Nehemiah Blakistone proved his right to 300 acres of land for transporting himself and five others to Maryland. He married Elizabeth Gerard on May 6,1669, the daughter of Thomas Gerard, Esq., Lord of St. Clements, Basford and Westwood manors in St. Mary's County. Thomas Gerard settled upon his son-in-law and his heirs valuable land holdings in St. Mary's County.

Nehemiah Blakistone and his wife Elizabeth had the following children:

1. * John Blakistone, died 1724.
2. Susanna Blakistone married Thomas Hatton.
3. Rebecca Blakistone married ____Walters.
4. Mary Blakistone married Matthew Mason.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

Nehemiah Blakistone was an attorney of the Provincial Court of Maryland and the courts of St. Mary's and Charles Counties. He was the Clerk of the King's Customs for Wiccocomico(sic) and Potomac Rivers. He received a vote of appreciation from the Maryland Assembly in 1689 for his leadership in support of the revolution of 1689, which overthrew Lord Baltimore's government. In 1690, he became President of the Committee for Governing Maryland and Acting Governor. In 1691, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Provincial Court of Maryland. He became Speaker of the Assembly in 1691 and a member of the Council of Maryland in 1692. Also, in 1692, he was commissioned a Colonel.

Colonel Nehemiah Blakistone died in 1693. His widow, Elizabeth Blakistone, administered his estate. Elizabeth married Ralph Rymer in 1696 and later, Joshua Guibert. There does not appear to be any children from these marriages. Her will is dated December 15, 1715 and proved October 2, 1716. To her son, John Blakistone, she gave "Longworth's Point" in St. Mary's County. Her daughters, Susanna Attaway, Rebecca Walters, and Mary Mason, are named in her will as well, as is Ann Blakistone, wife of her son John, and her grandchildren, Nehemiah Blakistone and Elizabeth Blakistone.

JOHN BLAKISTONE
(- 1724)

Colonel Nehemiah Blakistone's only son, John Blakistone, inherited "Longworth Point" from his mother, Elizabeth Blakistone, and also inherited land from his father. By 1709, John Blakistone married Anne Guibert, daughter of his step-father, Joshua Guibert who names in his will dated March 26, 1713 his daughter, Anne Blakistone, and her husband, John Blakistone.

John and Anne Blakistone had the following children:

1. Nehemiah Blakistone.
2. *John Blakistone, died 1756.
3. Thomas Blakistone, died 1742.
4. Elizabeth Blakistone.
5. Susanna Blakistone.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

In September 1720, an action of ejectment (a possessory action wherein the title to real property may be tried and possession recovered) was brought by Thomas Bolt, lessee (one to whom a lease is granted) of Thomas Shanks, against John Blakistone, defendant, for a 300-acre parcel of land at St. Clements' Manor called "Little Hackley". (My grandmother, Lucy Virginia Lancaster Maddox was born at "Hackley".) The land had been bequeathed by Thomas Shanks' grandfather, John Shanks Sr., to his son, John Shanks Jr. (father of Thomas Shanks), who conveyed it to Nehemiah Blakistone. The issue involved whether the assignment of property in the will of John Shanks Sr. constituted an estate tail (the limitation of an estate to a person and his heirs). A verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff, Thomas Bolt.

John Blakistone died intestate in 1724. His widow, Anne Blakistone, administered the estate in the amount of 600 pounds.

JOHN BLAKISTONE
(- 1756)

John Blakistone, the son of John Blakistone and Anne Guibert Blakistone, was brought up at "Longworth Point" in St. Mary's County; which he later inherited from his father.

John Blakistone married Eleanor Dent, the daughter of Colonel George Dent (1690 - 1754) and Anne Herbert Dent of

Charles County. Their children were:

1. * Nehemish Herbert Blakistone, died 1816.
2. George Blakistone, died 1774.
3. John Blakistone, died 1802.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

In 1754, John Blakistone owned two tracts of land, 450 acres and 100 acres respectively, in St. Clement's Manor which included "Longworth's Point".

John Blakistone died on January 18, 1756 and his will is dated January 14, 1756. In his will, he names his sons, Nehemiah (eldest), George and John Blakistone; his wife Eleanor; and his sister Susanna Mason. His wife, Eleanor, later married Alexander McFarlane (died 1766) and thirdly, _____Bayard.

NEHEMIAH HERBERT BLAKISTONE
(- 1816)

Nehemiah Herbert Blakistone was the eldest son of John Blakistone and Eleanor Dent Blakistone. His first marriage in the King and Queen Parish of St. Mary's County was to Mary Cheseldine, daughter of Kenelm and Chloe Cheseldine, on January 30, 1772. From this marriage, the following children were born:

1. Thomas Blakistone, born April 10,1773.
2. Eleanor Blakistone, born December 14, 1774.
3. Kenelm Blakistone, born December 24, 1776.
4. Mary Blakistone, born December 6, 1778.
5. *George Blakistone, born November 28,1780.
6. Margaret Blakistone, born 1784, married _____ Goldsmith, died 1846.

7. Dent Blakistone.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

My grandmother, Lucy Virginia Lancaster Maddox, in her application dated September 15, 1915, for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution (see National Number 118265) describes Nehemiah Herbert Blakistone's service in assisting in the establishment of American independence during the War of the Revolution as follows:

> My great-grandfather, Nehemiah Herbert Blakistone during the War of 1776 was made prisoner, though exempt from military duty, on account of physical infirmity. His dwelling was burned, and his herd of cattle and flock of sheep appropriated by the British, because of his rebellious sympathies ~ emphasized by his refusing to sell anything or receive any pay for what they took by force.
>
> His brother, John Blakistone, was a lieutenant in the American Army and served in the Battle of Trenton, and rendered other valuable services.

Nehemiah Herbert Blakistone was elected several times to the vestry of King and Queen Parish, St. Mary's County. His first wife, Mary, died in 1800. In 1801, he married Eleanor Gardiner Hebb. There were six children from this marriage. He died in 1816. His will is dated July 7, 1814 and proved June 8, 1816. He bequeathed "Longworth's Point" to his children. This property had descended from his great-grandfather, Colonel Nehemiah and his wife, Elizabeth Gerard Blakistone.

GEORGE BLAKISTONE
(1780 - 1842)

George Blakistone, son of Nehemiah Herbert Blakistone and Mary Cheseldine Blakistone was born in St. Mary's County on November 28, 1780. In 1813, he married Rebecca Goldsmith (1790 - 1851), the daughter of Notley Goldsmith and had children:

1. James Thomas Blakistone married Ann Thomas.
2. Dr. Richard Pinkney Blakistone.
3. George Wellington Blakistone married Joanna Cheseldine.
4. Lilias D. Blakistone married John F. Dent.
5. Zachariah Demeneau Blakistone married Harriet Ann Shanks.
6. Lucinda Blakistone married J.R.W. Mankin.
7. Ann Rebecca Blakistone married Biscoe Cheseldine.
8. * Priscilla Hebb Blakistone married John Lucian Lancaster.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

George Blakistone was named a Commissioner of the School Fund for St. Mary's County in 1816. He died about 1842. His will is dated November 7, 1842 and was proved in St. Mary's County on January 17, 1843.

PRISCILLA HEBB BLAKISTONE
(1830 - 1877)

See lineage of John Lucian Lancaster (1817 - 1876).

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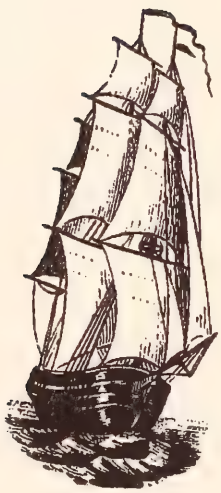
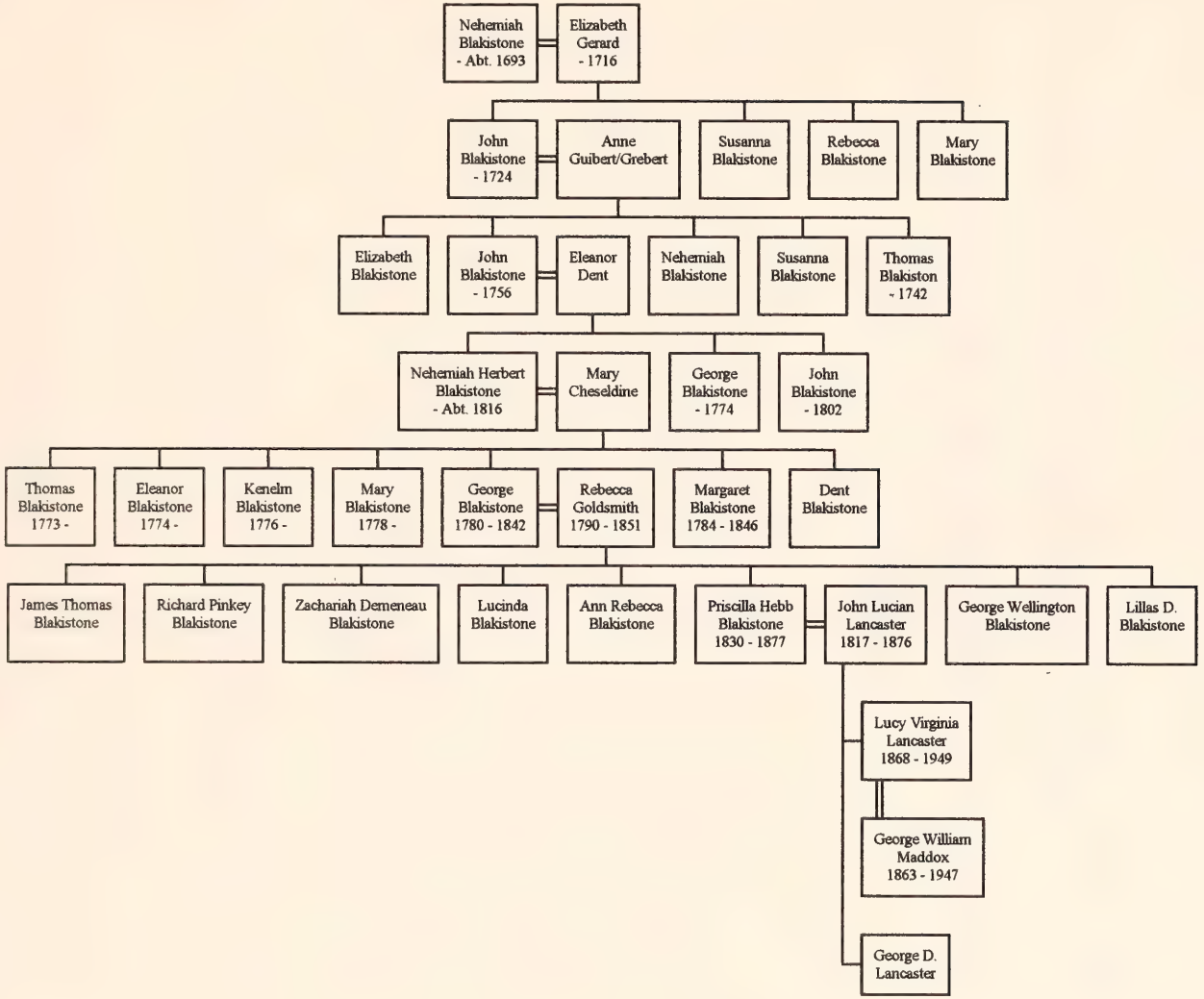
26. Priscilla Hebb Lancaster tombstone, Sacred Heart Catholic Church cemetery, Bushwood, St. Mary's County, Md., photographed by the writer on April 26, 1997.



Descendants of Nehemiah Blakistone



LEONARD CALVERT
THE IMMIGRANT
(c.1606 - 1647)

Leonard Calvert was born c. 1606 in England. His father was Sir George Calvert (1578/79 - 1632), 1st Lord Baltimore and his mother, Anne Mynne Calvert (1579 - 1622). Leonard Calvert immigrated to St. Mary's County in 1634 with his brother, George Calvert Jr., and fellow settlers in *The Ark and the Dove.* He was the first Governor of Maryland from 1634 to 1647. In 1642, he returned to England to consult with his brother Cecil, the second Lord Baltimore. While in England, he married Anne Brent in 1642. The children from this marriage were:

1. William Calvert, born c. 1642/43, died c. 1682.
2. * Anne Calvert, born 1644, died c 1714.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

Leonard Calvert died in St. Mary's County on June 11, 1647. He appointed his sister-in-law, Margaret Brent, executrix and attorney for his estate which included 9,000 acres of land. It's interesting to note that "Mistress Margaret Brent, Spinster" (c. 1600 - 1670) was

the first woman lawyer in America.

The line then continues:

Anne Calvert (1644 - c. 1714), the daughter of Leonard and Anne Calvert, married c. 1664 Baker Brooke (1628 - 1679).

Mary Brooke (- 1763), the daughter of Baker and Anne Brooke married Raphael Neale (1683 - 1743).

Elizabeth Neale (1704 - 1743), daughter of Raphael and Mary Neale married John Lancaster (1673 - 1760) in 1731.

John Lancaster (1738 - 1794), the son of John and Elizabeth Lancaster married Mary Pye (- 1803).

Thomas Lancaster (- c. 1839) the son of John and Mary Lancaster married Charity Posey (1763 -) in 1789.

John Lancaster (- bef 1839), the son of Thomas and Charity Lancaster, spouse is unknown.

John Lucian Lancaster (1817 - 1876), the son of John Lancaster married Priscilla Hebb Blakistone (1830 - 1877) in 1864.

Lucy Virginia Lancaster (1868 -1949), the daughter of John and Priscilla Lancaster married George William Maddox (1863 - 1947) in 1887.

Virginia Blakistone Maddox (1893 - 1985), the daughter of George and Lucy Maddox married George Donald Riley (1885 - 1968) in 1923.

George Donald Riley, Jr. (1924 -), the son of George and Virginia Riley married Helen Brogden Shriver (1930 -) in 1955.

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9. Priscilla H. Lancaster will (1876). St. Mary's County Will Book, Liber J.T.M.R., No. 1, Folio 437, Register of Wills, Leonardtown, Md.

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13. Church Records of King and Queen Parish, Chaptico, Md. Baptism of Virginia Blakistone Maddox.

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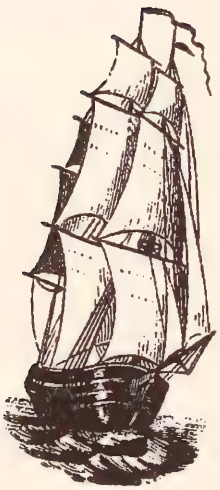
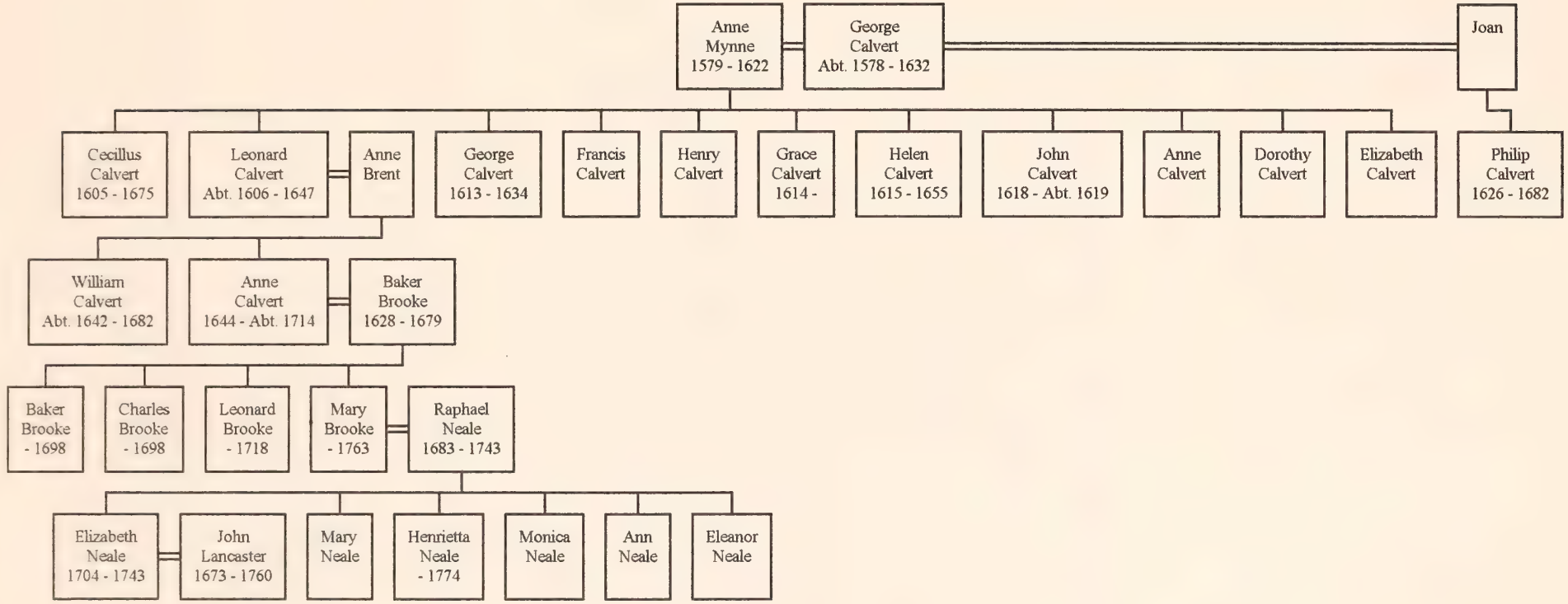


Descendants of George Calvert



KENELM CHESELDYNE THE IMMIGRANT (1640 - 1708)

Kenelm Cheseldyne was born in 1640 at Branston Manor, Lincolnshire, England. He was the second son of Kenelm Cheseldyne (1603 - 1677), vicar of Blaxham, Lincolnshire and Grace Dryden. He immigrated to the eastern shore of Maryland in 1669. He had practiced law in England before emigration, had a good education and the means to pay his own passage to Maryland. He first married Bridget Faulkner in 1669 on the eastern shore, but she was apparently short-lived and there were no children.

Kenelm Cheseldyne's second marriage, by 1677, was to Mary Gerard, daughter of Dr. Thomas Gerard and Susannah Snow. Dr. Gerard was the Lord of St. Clement's Manor, a tract of 11,400 acres in Clements Hundred, St, Mary's County, patented to him in 1639. Gerard was prominent in the affairs of the Province. The children of Kenelm and Mary Cheseldyne were:

1. Mary Cheseldyne, born 1678, married (1) James Hay, (2) George Fobes.

2. Susannah Cheseldyne, born 1680, married Thomas Truman Greenfield, died 1730.
3. * Kenelm Cheseldyne II., born 1683, married Mary Phippard, died 1717.
4. Dryden Cheseldyne, born 1687, married (1) Henry Peregrine Jowles and (2) John Fobes, died 1760.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

Kenelm Cheseldyne was one of the leading attorneys of Maryland as well as a planter. As a legislator, he served in the Lower House of Maryland from 1676 to 1704 and the Upper House from 1704 until his death in 1708. He was also Speaker of the House. He was Attorney General 1676 - 1681, agent to England 1690 - 1692, Commissary General 1693 - 1695, served on the Council 1704-1708 and was justice of the Provincial Court in 1708. He held numerous local offices including Burgess of St. Mary's County.

Along with his brothers-in-law, Nehemiah Blakistone and John Coode, Kenelyn Cheseldyne was a leader in the revolution of 1689 as an opponent of the Catholic proprietary government, which was overthrown. He was awarded 100,000 pounds of tobacco in 1692 by the Lower House for his services to the Province during the revolution. Kenelym Cheseldyne, an Anglican member of the Church of England, was on the vestry of the William and Mary Parish in St. Mary's County. He was a founder of King William College in Annapolis in 1696 (now St. John's College).

Mary Gerard was a woman of considerable means when she married Kenelm Cheseldyne. Her father, Dr. Thomas Gerard had bequeathed three plantations to her in St. Mary's County, i.e.; "Katherine's Manor" including St. Katherine's Island in the Potomac River, "White's Neck" and "Matapany"; in addition to 30,000 pounds of tobacco. In his own right, Kenelm Cheseldyne owned substantial real estate including "Broad Neck" and "Dryden" in St. Mary's County, "Westwood" in Charles County, "Grantham" in Kent County,

"Grossers Hall" in Dorchester County and "West Lee Neck" in Wicomico County. His land holdings totalled over 3,800 acres, including his second wife's land. The Cheseldynes' made their home at "Matapany" in St. Mary's County.

Kenelm Cheseldyne died in 1708 and is buried in St. Ann's Episcopal Church in Annapolis, Md. At the time of his death his personal property was worth 250 pounds 9 shillings and 6 pence sterling including 12 slaves and law books. His land holdings consisted of 683 acres not including his wife's inheritance. The date of Mary's death is not known, but Kenelm does not mention her in his will so perhaps she died before 1708.

Kenelm's will is dated December 6, 1708 and filed in the St. Mary's County Court House, Liber 12, Folio 307. He bequeaths to his son, Kenelm, the home plantation "Matapany", a tract called "Whites Neck" and St. Katherine's Island in St. Mary's County. If son Kenelm died without issue, the land was to pass to Kenelm's (the immigrant) three daughters; Mary Hay, Susannah Greenfield and Dryden Cheseldyne. To daughter, Mary Hay, he gave the plantation "Broad Neck" in St. Mary's County and "Westwood" in Charles County. And to his daughter, Dryden Cheseldyne, he bequeathed his plantation "Dryden" of 483 acres, all the cattle, horses, mares and other chattels and personal property located at "Dryden". Dryden Cheseldyne also received one negro girl called Bess, a good feather bed and furniture. His son, Kenelm, was named executor of his estate.

KENELM CHESELDYNE II
(1683 - 1717)

Kenelm Cheseldyne II, the only son of Kenelm Cheseldyne, the immigrant, and Mary Gerard was born in St. Mary's County, most likely at his parents' home plantation, "Matapany" in 1683. In the will of his father, dated December 6, 1708, he was left "Matapany", "St.

Katherine's Island", "White's Neck", "Westwood Lodge", and "Broad Neck". This was land that was originally granted to his grandfather, Dr. Thomas Gerard, and bequeathed to his mother, Mary Gerard Cheseldyne. Kenelm was the sole executor of his father's will.

About 1709, he married Mary Phippard probably the widow of William Phippard and the daughter of John Brown. The following children were born of this marriage:

1. Cyronius (Cyrenius) Cheseldyne, born abt.1715, married by 1755, Ann Anderson, died abt.1762.
2. * Kenelm Cheseldyne III., born 1710/11, married Chloe (Nelson ?), died 1772.
3. ** Mary Cheseldyne, born abt. 1712 or Kalius Cheseldyne (son).

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

** Both Parron and Beitzell believe the third child was Mary: Papenfuse states Kalius was the name of the third child.

Kenelm Cheseldyne II was a planter in St. Mary's County and attended the Anglican Church. He held various public offices including Sheriff of St. Mary's County from 1709 - 1711, member of the Lower House of the Assembly from 1712 - 1714, and Attorney General. He held no public office after 1715, when he was charged with "incontinency"~ cohabiting with a lewd woman.

He died in 1717 at the young age of 34 years. His will is dated January 4, 1717 (*Liber* PC, Folio 231) and probated May 29, 1719 in St. Mary's County. He refers to his three children in the will, but names only his younger son, Cyronius. After bequeathing to his wife, Mary, her lawful thirds, he gave Cyronius (2 years old) 20,000 lbs of tobacco for purchase of land. Following the bestowal of items from his personal estate to his godson, Kenelm Boult, and others, he gave the remainder of his estate to his three children to be divided equally.

His children were very young (under six years) and guardians/trustees were named for their care. In a codicil dated January 29, 1717, he provided that ten hundred pounds of tobacco be taken from his estate every year for his niece, Mary Hay, until she was married.

At the time of his death, Kenelm Cheseldyne's personal estate was valued at 972 pounds 7 shillings and 1 pence (including 8 slaves) and his real estate totaled 2,500 acres.

KENELM CHESELDINE III
(1710/11 - 1772)

Kenelm Cheseldine III was born in 1710/11 in St. Mary's County, the son of Kenelm Cheseldyne II and Mary Phippard. His aunt, Dryden Cheseldyne Fobes, at the final settlement of the estates of her father, her brother, Kenelm Cheseldyne II and her husband and brother-in-law states: "When my brother Kenelm died in 1717 his son, Kenelm III, was about 6 or 7 years of age." This places the birth of Kenelm Cheseldine III as 1710/11.

Kenelm lived on the family plantation "Matapany", which he shared with his sister, Mary Cheseldyne, in accordance with the terms of his father's will. Before he was married he changed the spelling of his given name to Cheseldine. He married Chloe (Nelson ?) and had the following children:

1. Kenelm Cheseldine IV, born about 1740.
2. Rubin Cheseldine.
3. Seneca Cheseldine, born about 1750 (son), married (1). Elizabeth Biscoe (2). Elizabeth Turner.
4. William Cheseldine.
5. Caleslenleys Nelson Cheseldine.
6. * Mary Cheseldine married January 30, 1772 Nehemiah Herbert Blakistone.

7. Ursula Cheseldine married _____ Haskins.
8. Elizabeth Cheseldine married _____ Fulton.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

The rent rolls of St. Mary's County for 1750 show that Kenelm Cheseldine III was a "Possessor" of St. Clement's Manor, holding some 725 acres. The total acreage of St. Clement's Manor at that time was 12,385. The divisions of St. Clement's Manor shown on the 1750 rent rolls do not include sizeable holdings of land fronting the Potomac and Wicomico Rivers belonging to the Cheseldines which Dr. Thomas Gerard, in 1672, willed to his daughter, Mary Gerard, who married Kenelm Cheseldine, the immigrant.

Kenelm Cheseldine III died in 1772 in his 61st or 62nd year intestate. It is reported that the inventory of his estate was very large and included 30 slaves.

The line then continues:

Mary Cheseldine, daughter of Kenelm Cheseldine III and Chloe (Nelson ?), married Nehemiah Herbert Blakistone.

George Blakistone, the son of Nehemiah Herbert Blakistone and Mary Cheseldine, married Rebecca Goldsmith.

Priscilla Hebb Blakistone, daughter of George Blakistone and Rebecca Goldsmith, married John Lucian Lancaster.

Lucy Virginia Lancaster, daughter of John Lucian Lancaster and Priscilla Hebb Blakistone, married George William Maddox.

Virginia Blakistone Maddox, daughter of Lucy Virginia Lancaster and George William Maddox, married George Donald Riley, Sr.

George Donald Riley, Jr., son of Virginia Blakistone Maddox and

George Donald Riley, Sr., married Helen Brogden Shriver.

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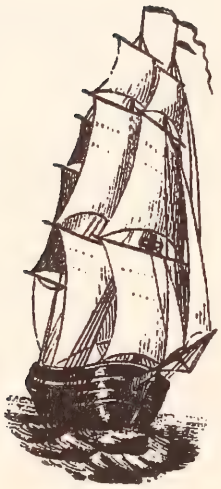
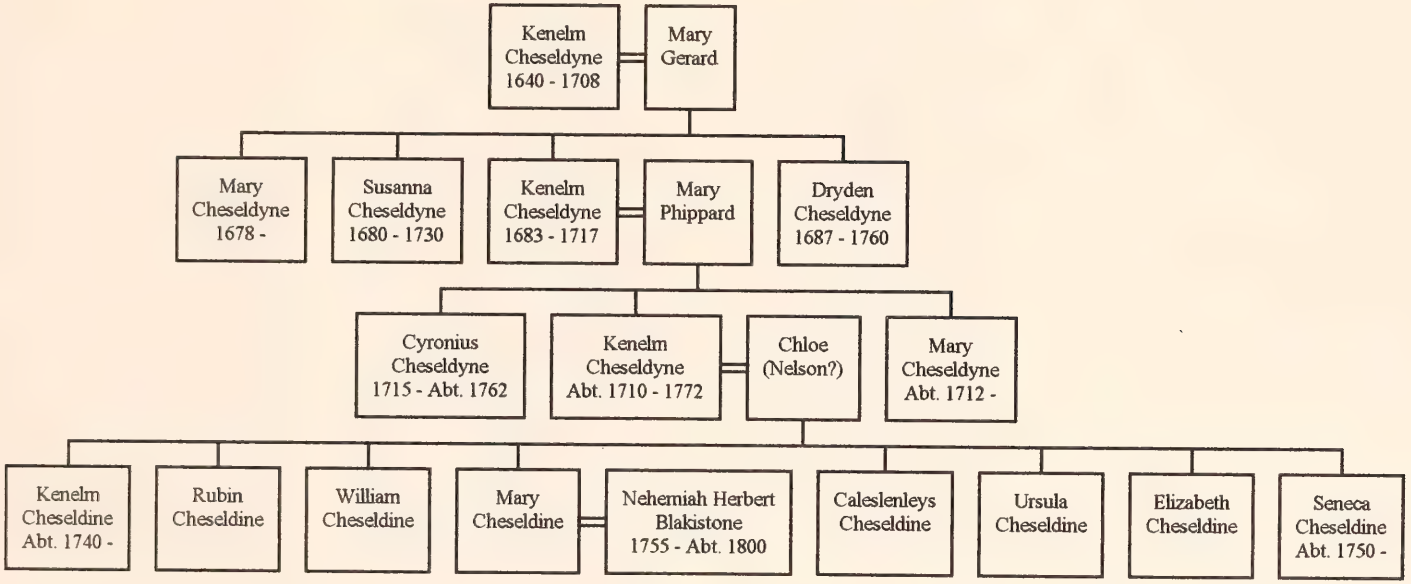


Descendants of Kenelm Cheseldyne



DENT FAMILY

The Dent family of St. Mary's and Charles Counties was one of the most prominent families of Southern Maryland, according to Harry Wright Newman in his book *Charles County Gentry.* I am directly related to the immigrants ~ Judge Thomas Dent (1630 - 1676) and Captain John Dent (16 - 1712) through my maternal Blakistone and Maddox lines, respectively.

Mr. Newman concludes that there were no legal, business or marital records to prove that Thomas and John Dent were brothers, but they may have been related through a common ancestor, Peter Dent (died c. 1674) of Gisborough, England.

My descendancy from Judge Thomas and Captain John Dent is described in the following pages.

CAPTAIN JOHN DENT
THE IMMIGRANT
(16 - 1712)

There is supposition that Captain John Dent and Judge Thomas Dent (1630 - 1676) were brothers, yet Harry Wright Newman could find no facts in the archives of Maryland to indicate blood relationship. Furthermore, there is no record of a relationship in their private or public lives. Mr Newman believes they may have been descendants of Peter Dent of Gisborough, England.

Acccording to Mr. Newman, it is possible and probable that John Dent settled in Maryland about 1658, returned to England, and again entered the Province about 1676. He may have left a wife and son and other children in England. A son, Peter, is named in John Dent's will to receive land in the event of Peter "coming into the Province to settle." Sometime before 1678, John Dent married Mary Hatch, the daughter of John Hatch of St. Mary's County.

The children from this marriage were:

1. Michael Dent, died 1697 without issue.
2. John Dent, born 1674 died 1733.
3. George Dent, died 1750.
4. Mary Dent.
5. * Lydia Dent married Samuel Turner.
6. Anne Dent married John Cadle.
7. Abigail Dent.
8. Christian Dent married Thomas Suite.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

John Dent's political leanings were liberal, unlike those of Judge Thomas Dent who was a conservative and supported the Calverts and their proprietary government. John Dent's father-in-law, John Hatch, was a well known liberal of his time. Both John and Thomas Dent were active members of the Anglican Church.

A wealthy planter, John Dent owned large tracts of land in St. Mary's County. Before his death, he was the proprietor of a landed estate exceeding 3,000 acres.

John Dent was a Justice of the St. Mary's County Court in 1689 and 1694. In 1693, the General Assembly commissioned him as Captain of a troop of horse for Chaptico Hundred, St. Mary's County. He had served earlier in campaigns against the Susquehanna Indians. He was one of the first vestrymen of the King and Queen Parish when it was organized in 1692.

John Dent died in 1712. His will was dated September 25, 1711 and probated on May 5, 1712. He bequeathed over 1,300 acres to his son, John Dent, including the house and land at Newportowne. His son, George, received 374 acres including "Haphazard" and "Freestone Point". To his daughters, he gave Mary "Ashman's Freehold"; Lydia "St. Anne" (100 acres); Anne "St. Stephen" (200

acres), "Coldman" (100 acres), and "Evans Reserve" (100 acres); Abigail "Love's Adventure" (136 acres); and Christian "Coldwells" (25 acres) and "Horserange" (200 acres). As mentioned earlier, his son Peter was provided land in the event he settled in the province. It appears that Peter was living in England at the time of his father's death. To his wife, Mary, he gave his personal estate.

Mary Hatch, John Dent's widow, lived for fourteen years after her husband's death and died intestate in 1726.

Captain John Dent's great-grandson, Captain Hatch Dent (1751- 1799), the son of Hatch Dent (1707 - 1781) and grandson of John Dent (1674 - 1733) was a Revolutionary War officer. He was commissioned a second Lieutenant in the Flying Corps, Smallwood's Battalion, and was taken prisoner at the Battle of Long Island. After the war, he became principal of the Charlotte Hall Academy on April 20, 1779. The school is located on the property "Coole Spring", which was once owned by his great-grandfather, Captain John Dent.

LYDIA DENT

Lydia Dent married Samuel Turner (1678 - 1747).

Edward Turner, son of Lydia Dent and Samuel Turner, married Eleanor Wilson, daughter of John and Anne Wilson.

Lydia Turner, daughter of Edward Turner and Eleanor Wilson, married Samuel Maddox, son of John Maddox and Mary Dyson.

John Maddox, son of Samuel Maddox and Lydia Turner married Sarah Fernandis.

George Francis Maddox, son of John Maddox and Sarah Fernandis married Mary Elizabeth Keech daughter of James Keech V

and Clarissa Sothoron.

George William Maddox, son of George Francis Maddox and Mary Elizabeth Keech married Lucy Virginia Lancaster, daughter of John Lucian Lancaster and Priscilla Hebb Blakistone.

Virginia Blakistone Maddox, daughter of George William Maddox and Lucy Virginia Lancaster married George Donald Riley, son of Elihu S. Riley, Jr. and Rebecca Williams Tucker.

George Donald Riley, Jr. is the son of George Donald Riley and Virginia Blakistone Maddox.

THOMAS DENT
THE IMMIGRANT
(1630 - 1676)

Thomas Dent immigrated to Maryland from Yorkshire, England about 1660. He married Rebecca Wilkinson, the daughter of the Rev. William Wilkinson and Naomi Wilkinson, about 1660 - 1661. The Rev. Wilkinson was the first Anglican clergyman in Maryland.

Through the marriage of Rebecca Wilkinson came a dower of "Westbury Manor", St. Mary's County, which then passed from generation to generation in the Dent family. This grant of 900 acres was from Cecilius Calvert in lieu of salary to the Rector. Rev. Wilkinson was the first rector of St. George's Parish at "Valley Lee" and "Popular Hill".

Thomas and Rebecca Wilkinson Dent had six children:

1.* William Dent, born 1660, died 1705.
2. Thomas Dent married Anne Bayne.
3. Peter Dent, born c. 1665, married Jane Gray, died 1710.
4. George Dent, died by 1702.
5. Margaret Dent married Edmund Howard.
6. Barbara Dent, born 1676, married Thomas Brooke, died

1754.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

Thomas Dent was one of the first aldermen of St. Mary's City. He was among other vocations, a lawyer. A one-acre lot called "The Lawyers Lodging" was patented to him. There, he built a house. His neighbor was Governor Thomas Notley.

Thomas Dent owned land in Charles County as well as St. Mary's County. He received a warrant for 850 acres called "Gisborough" in 1663 and he acquired a patent named "Brother's Joint Interest" with William Hatton in 1671.

During his lifetime, Thomas Dent held a number of public offices in Maryland. He was appointed High Sheriff of St. Mary's County in 1664 and Justice of the County Court. He became Commissioner of the Peace in 1668. He was the Representative to the General Assembly of Maryland for St. Mary's County in 1669, 1674 and 1675. In 1676, he was appointed by the Maryland Council to organize and equip a St. Mary's County militia for an expedition against the Susquehanna Indians.

Thomas Dent died in 1676. His will is dated March 28, 1676 and was probated in St. Mary's County on April 21, 1676. He bequeathed land in Charles County to his wife, Rebecca. His son, William Dent, received "Westbury Manor" and land in Charles County on the Najemoy. His son, Thomas Dent, was given the remainder of land at Nanjemoy and sons, Peter Dent and George Dent, received equal shares of "Brother's Joint Interest" and "Gisborough". His only living daughter, Margaret Dent, was devised one acre of land in St. Mary's County. His daughter, Barbara, was born to his widow after his death.

COLONEL WILLIAM DENT
(1660 - 1705)

William Dent was born in St. Mary's County, Md. in 1660, the eldest son of Thomas and Rebecca Wilkinson Dent. In 1676, he inherited seizable land holdings in Charles County from his father and later made that county his home. He was granted 70 acres near Nanjemoy Creek, Charles County in 1681 called "Baltimore's Gift".

William Dent married Elizabeth Fowke, the daughter of Anne Chandler-Fowke and the late Colonel Gerard Fowke, on February 8, 1684. The children from this marriage were:

1. Thomas Dent.
2. William Dent, born 1687 died 1695.
3. Gerard Dent, baptized 1688/9.
4. Elizabeth Dent, born 1688 died 1699.
5.* George Dent married Anne Herbert.
6. Anne Dent, born 1692.
7. Peter Dent married Mary Brooke.
8. Philip Dent.
9. Elizabeth Dent married Richard Tarwin.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

In 1693, at the age of 23, William Dent became an attorney with the privilege to administer oaths. In the same year, he was appointed a judge in Calvert County. This marked the start of an active career in public service. He was elected to the General Assembly in 1693 and continued that service until 1705. He is credited with preparing the rules for the Provincial Court.

William Dent was commissioned a Captain in the militia in

1693 and was later promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. In 1694, he was appointed coroner of Charles County. Later that year he was chosen assistant to the Attorney General of the Province. In 1695, he became His Majesty's solicitor General. He patented a tract of 1,571 acres, called "Friendship", in 1694 in Prince George's County.

William Dent was a member of Anglican Church and in 1696, he was a trustee of King William College (now St. John's College in Annapolis).

In 1704, he was elected the Speaker of the Lower House of the General Assembly and appointed a member of the Privy Council.

Colonel William Dent's will was dated October 2, 1702. He named his wife, Elizabeth, life interest in his plantation at Nanjemoy but upon her death the property would pass to their son, Thomas Dent, who also received "Whitehaven" with 894 acres. Thomas Dent also received with his brother, George Dent, the residue of "Lawrell Branch" at Mattawoman. In addition, George Dent received the plantation at Port Tobacco and "Harrison's Gift" of 118 acres.

Elizabeth Dent, who died in 1698/99, predeceased her husband, Colonel William Dent. He then married Sarah Brooke, the daughter of Thomas and Anne Brooke. Colonel William Dent died in 1705.

COLONEL GEORGE DENT
(1690 - 1754)

George Dent was the son of William Dent and Elizabeth Fowke Dent. He was born at the family plantation at Nanjemoy, Charles County on September 27, 1690. He married Anne Herbert, the daughter of William and Mary Herbert. Their children were:

1. Rebecca Dent, born 1715 married Thomas Hanson.
2. Elizabeth Dent married William Penn and Richard Harrison.
3. Mary Dent married ____Alexander.
4. Anne Dent married Gilbert Ireland and Major Sweeney.
5. George Dent married Eleanor Hawkins.
6. * Eleanor Dent married John Blakistone, Alexander McFarlane and ____Bayard.
7. Margaret Dent married Kenelm Truman Greenfield.
8. John Dent married Sarah Marshall.
9. Sarah Dent.
10. Letty Dent married Kenelm Truman Stoddert and Peter Dejean.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

George Dent's wife, Anne, inherited 500 acres of "Clarke's Purchase" in Charles County from her father, Willim Herbert in 1715. Additional land was acquired by George Dent in 1725 when he patented "Dent's Level" of 480 acres in Prince George's County near the Charles County border.

Colonel Dent held a number of public offices including High Sheriff of Charles County, magistrate, member of the General Assembly in 1720 and 1724 - 1726, and Chief Justice of the Provincial Court.

Colonel George Dent died at his plantation in Charles County on May 12, 1754. His wife, Anne, inherited the plantation house in Charles County and one-half of the land during her widowhood. The married daughters, Mary Alexander, Eleanor Blakistone and Margaret Greenfield each received a gold ring with the inscription "In memory of George Dent", since they had previously been given dowries. The other children received land or slaves.

Anne Dent, George's widow, lived at her Charles County dwelling for ten years until 1764. Her will provided for her ten children and seven grandchildren to receive items of her personal estate and slaves.

ELEANOR DENT

Eleanor Dent, daughter of George and Anne (Herbert) Dent married John Blakistone, son of John and Anne (Guibert) Blakistone.

(see Blakistone, Lancaster and Maddox family histories for descendancy to George Donald Riley, Jr.)

Nehemiah Herbert Blakistone, son of John Blakistone and Eleanor Dent, married Mary Cheseldine, daughter of Kenelm and Chloe Cheseldine.

George Blakistone, son of Nehemiah Herbert Blakistone and Mary Cheseldine, married Rebecca Goldsmith, daughter of Notley Goldsmith.

Priscilla Hebb Blakistone, daughter of George Blakistone and Rebecca Goldsmith, married John Lucian Lancaster, son of John Lancaster.

Lucy Virginia Lancaster, daughter of Priscilla Hebb Blakistone and John Lucian Lancaster, married George William Maddox, son of George Francis Maddox.

Virginia Blakistone Maddox, daughter of Lucy Virginia Lancaster and George William Maddox married George Donald Riley, son of Elihu S. Riley, Jr. and Rebecca W. Tucker.

George Donald Riley, Jr. is the son of George Donald Riley and Virginia Blakistone Maddox.

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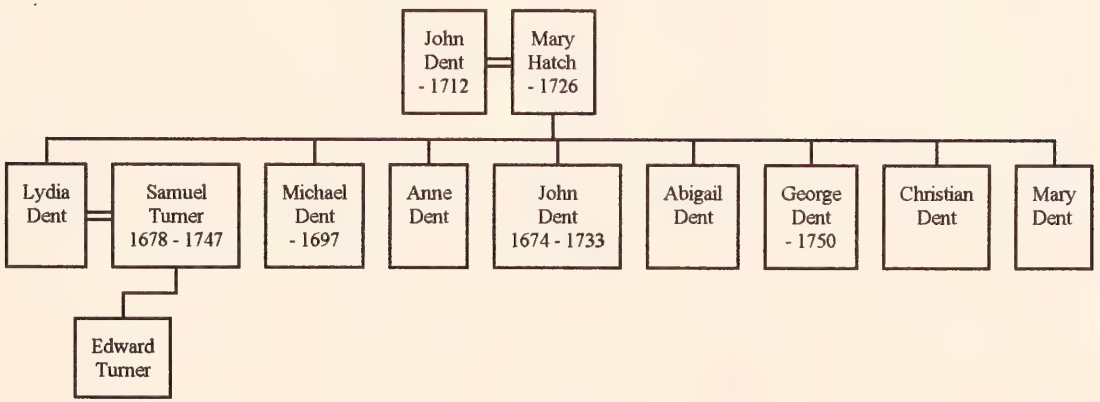
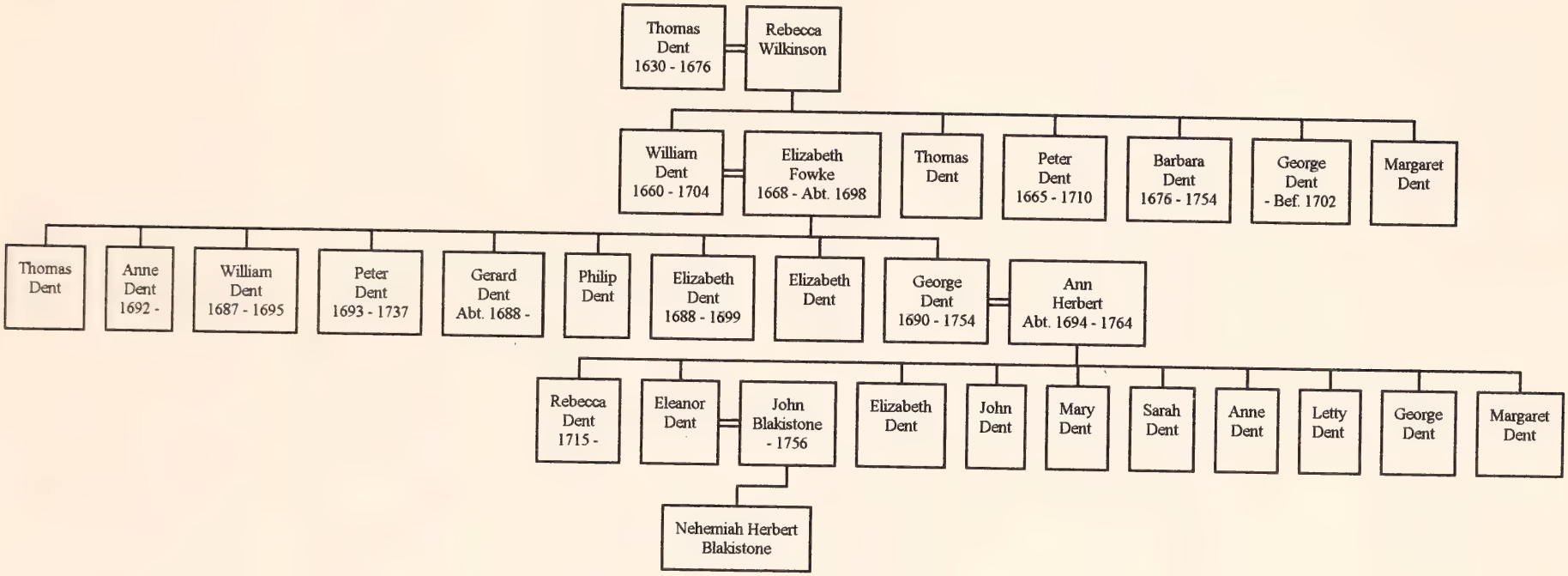
Descendants of John Dent



Descendants of Thomas Dent



PETER FARNANDIS SR. THE IMMIGRANT (1654/55 - 1736)

Captain James Neale, Charles County, Maryland planter, claimed 350 acres of land for transporting Pedroe Farnandise and six others (Thomas Kiste, Jeanne Mahone, Gerrard Fitzgerrard, Alice Clark, Obediah Pennock and Agnes Larremore) to Maryland by 1668. Captain Neale, according to Alice Norris Parran, had come to Maryland from London in 1636 and later returned to Europe for fourteen years, visiting Spain and Portugal as the personal representative of King Charles I. This is of interest as some believe that the Farnandis family of Charles County emmigrated from Portugal to England before coming to America.

John Bayley/Bally of St. Mary's County was granted a warrant for land in 1669 for transporting Peter Farnando and Annis Latemore to Maryland in 1668. This warrant was later assigned to Edmund Taylor of Charles County.

There is evidence in the Charles County land records and chancery depositions to lead one to believe that Pedroe Farnandise and Peter Farnando may be one and the same person. Both men are reported to be born from 1652 - 1655 and they both are associated

with a land tract called "Arclough" in the Port Tobacco Hundred. Furthermore, the surname is spelled many different ways in the 17th and 18th centuries, i.e. Fernandis, Farnandis, Fernandez, Farnandez, Faarnandez, Fernandas, Fernandris, Fardinande, Farnando, and Fernando.

The Charles County rent rolls for 1664 state that Peter Fardinando was living on a 200 acre tract of land called "Arclough", owned by Mathias O. Bryan in the Port Tobacco Hundred. A Matthew O'Bryan patented a tract of land called "Arolough" of 200 acres in Charles County in 1668 *(Liber 10 Folio 389).*

On the second Tuesday in April 1669, Captain John Neile (sic) presented three servants to the Charles County Court to judge their age. One, Pedro Faarnandez, was judged to be about 17 years of age, i.e. born 1652. In 1676, the General Assembly of Maryland assessed Peter Fernando and others 2,000 pounds of tobacco to help pay public expenses.

On March 15,1681 a cattle mark was recorded in Charles County for Winefrett (sic) Fernandos, the daughter of Peter Fernandos. On October 23, 1683 the General Assembly awarded Peter Fernandez 3,000 pounds of tobacco for disability by wounds received as a soldier at Susquehanough (sic) fort.

On December 1, 1683, Peter Ferendas was a testor for the will of Archibald Wahob of Port Tobacco, Charles County. Wahob's granddaughter, Benedicta Hoskins was named in the will and she may later marry the only son of Peter Fernandis.

Peter Fernandis and his daughters, Winifred, Elizabeth, Margaret amd Anne were naturalized (given citizenship) by an Act of the General Assembly in 1694.

Peter Fernandis' wife is said to have been Eleanor Lambert, daughter of John and Ellinor Lambert of Charles County. The

children of Peter Fernandis were:

1. Winifred Farnandis, naturalized in 1694.
2. Elizabeth Farnandis, naturalized in 1694.
3. Mary Farnandis, naturalized in 1694.
4. Ann Farnandis, naturalized in 1694.
5. * Peter Farnandis, born abt. 1680.
6. Agatha Fordinandoe(sic), born November 8, 1694.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, jr.

On September 14, 1686, Peter Farnandis (cooper) gave Edward Branner, son of Henry Branner, a mare. Elizabeth Farnandis, daughter of Peter Fernandis (cooper), received a gift of a cow from Henry Branner on September 24,1686.

On March 13, 1693 Peter Fernandis paid William O'Bryan 7,000 pounds of tobacco for a 200 acre parcel of land on the south side of St. Thomas Creek, Charles County, called "Archlough".

On October 15,1694, the General Assembly voted that unless Peter Ferdinandoe and others took the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy by Act of Parliment, the bill for their naturalization would be void. Peter Ferdinando and his daughters Winifred, Elizabeth, Mary, and Ann were all naturalized in 1694 by an Act of the Assembly *(Maryland Archives Vol. 19 pp 85, 103 and 104).*

Agatha Fordinandoe, daughter of Peter and Elinor Fordinandoe of Port Tobacco was born on November 8, 1694 *(Liber Q Rev. Folio 24).*

By Act of the General Assembly in July 1696, Peter Ferdinando was assessed 2,000 pounds of tobacco for public expenditure. A chancery deposition in 1721 regarding a tract of land called "Linsey" gives Peter Fardinando's age as 67, i.e. born 1654. A later deposition on September 29,1726 gives Peter Fardinando's age

as 71, i.e. born 1655. In 1672, Peter Fernando's cattle mark was recorded by the Charles County Court.

Peter Fernandie was listed as next of kin in the inventory of John Reagom in 1728.

On May 22, 1733, Peter Farnandis Sr. signed a deed of gift providing for Peter Farnandis Jr., planter of Charles County, to receive all the land where Peter Sr. and Peter Jr. then lived and all the moveable estate that Peter Sr. and his wife shall leave when Peter Sr. dies. This indicates that Eleanor Farnandis was living in 1733 and outlived her husband.

Peter Farnandis' will was written on January 18, 1733 and probated on August 18, 1736. He left his entire real estate to his grandchild, Peter Farnandis, Jr.

PETER FARNANDIS
(c. 1680 - bef. 1733)

Peter Farnandis, Sr. in his will dated January 18, 1733, gave his entire estate to his grandchild, Peter Farnandis Jr. (1701 - 1775). The name of the son of Peter Farnandis Sr. and the father of Peter Farnandis Jr. has not been determined. Since the name "Peter" was used in the first, third and fourth generations of the Farnandis family we surmise that the second generation also had a Peter.

Our surmised Peter Farnandis is said to have married Benedicta Hoskins, the daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Hoskins of Portobacco(sic), Charles County, who was born December 18, 1685. The Farnandis family also lived in Portobacco and the name Benedicta appears in later generations of the family. Philip and Elizabeth Hoskins had two daughters by the name of Benedicta. The first was

born c.1679 and died before December 18, 1685. She was mentioned in her grandfather, Archibald Wahob's will (of Portobacco) on December 1, 1683. Peter Farnandis Sr. was a testor to this will. The second Benedicta Hoskins was born December 18, 1685 and is believed to be the wife of Peter Farnandis. If he married Benedicta, we assume he was born about 1680. The only surmised child was:

1. * Peter Farnandis Jr., born 1701.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley Jr.

A search of the Charles County probate records at the Maryland State Archives revealed no will or administration papers for this Peter Farnandis.

PETER FARNANDIS, JR.
(1701 - 1775)

Peter Farnandis was 43 years of age in 1744, according to a Charles County chancery deposition *(Liber XL folio 192)*. This would make his birth date in 1701. His father and mother are believed to be Peter Farnandis and Benedicta Hoskins Farnandis.

He married Benedicta _____ sometime before 1730 as their first child was born that year. This is not the Benedicta who married the second Peter Farnandis. This Benedicta died in 1783 and would be 98 years old if she was Benedicta Hoskins, born 1685. From this marriage the following children were born:

1. Eleanor Farnandis, born 1730.
2. Mary Farnandis, born 1733.
3. Peter Farnandis, born 1740, married (1) Elizabeth Grant (2) Caroline Grant, died 1790.
4. James Farnandis, born c.1755, died 1790.

5. * Sarah Farnandis, born 1756 married John Maddox.
6. Benedicta Farnandis married Benjamin Maddox.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

On March 18, 1732, Peter Fardinando administered an inventory of Patrick Cry in Charles County. In March 1742, Peter Farnandis was a testor in the will of John Gardiner, Sr. of Charles County.

Peter Farnandis' will was dated January 10, 1775 and probated in Charles County on July 24, 1775. He bequeathed to his wife, Benedicta, and his four daughters, Eleanor, Mary, Sarah and Benedicta; the joint use of his dwelling plantation (half a tract called "Arlough") during his wife's natural life. After the death of his wife and the marriage of his four daughters, all the land was left to his sons, Peter and James, to be divided equally. He gave a feather bed and furniture to his son James. To his wife, Benedicta, he left one "negro fellow" named Tom. His son, Peter Farnandis, was present when the will was probated. Benedicta, his wife, was in an infirm condition and unable to attend. Benedicta Farnandis' will was dated November 27, 1775 and probated on April 19, 1783.

JAMES FARNANDIS
REVOLUTIONARY WAR OFFICER
(c. 1755 - 1790)

James Farnandis was born about 1755, the second son of Peter and Benedicta Farnandis of Charles County. He was the brother of Sarah Farnandis, progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr. When his father died in 1775, he bequeathed his dwelling plantation to his wife during her lifetime and his four daughters until they married. After their mothers' death and their sisters' marriages, James and his brother, Peter, would receive equal shares of the plantation. James

inherited a feather bed and some furniture. It could be a number of years before he received his half of the plantation "Arlough". Small wonder then, that he and other sons of planters joined the army.

A muster roll of the battalion of regular troops under command of Colonel William Smallwood shows James Fernandis as enlisting on January 30, 1776 as a cadet. Previously, he was a First Lieutenant, Militia, 26th Battalion, Captain Richard Sinnett's Company. In May 1776, he was appointed an Ensign in Colonel Smallwood's Battalion, 1st Maryland Line. He was taken prisoner by the British at the battle of Long Island on August 27, 1776. Henry Fletcher Powell in the *Tercentenary History of Maryland, Volume IV*, p. 107 had this to say about Ensign Fernandis' performance of duty:

> James Farnandis participated in the hard fought battles of Brooklyn Heights, Harlem Heights and White Plains and in the masterly retreat from Long Island, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. Being a man of powerful physique, he bore his wounded commander, Colonel John H. Stone, upon his back to a place of safety after he had himself sustained injuries. The monument erected at Long Island to the gallant Maryland Line bears his name.

The Return of the Six Independent Companies and First Regiment of Maryland Regulars under the command of Colonel Smallwood in October 1776 lists Ensign James Fernandis as a prisoner of war. He was exchanged on March 24, 1777 after seven months in captivity. On April 17, 1777, he was promoted to second Lieutenant. He was later appointed Captain-Lieutenant in the 1st Maryland Regiment on March 1, 1778. Captain Fernandis resigned his commission on July 15, 1779.

James Farnandis married (1) Ann Elizabeth Wallace and (2) Chloe McPherson. The children from the second marriage were:

1. Amilla Farnandis, born abt. 1776.
2. Samuel Farnandis, born 1780.
3. Walter Farnandis, born 1782.
4. Ann Farnandis, born abt. 1785.

James Farnandis' will is dated February 20, 1790 and probated June 7, 1790 in Charles County. He mentions his wife, Chloe Farnandis, and his four children Samuel, Walter, Amilla and Ann. Chloe Fernandis is listed in the 1790 Census of Charles County with the following household:

1 - Free white males of 16 years and upwards.
2 - Free white males under 16 years.
3 - Free white females.
13 - Slaves.

Chloe Farnandis' will was probated on May 2,1796 in Charles County.

As a final note, the 1783 Charles County Tax List gives Peter Farnandis, brother of James Farnandis, as the sole owner of "Aulough" 200 acres. Why James gave up his half share of the plantation on July 9, 1778 is not clear but judging by the number of slaves belonging to Chloe in 1790, he apparently acquired another sizeable property.

SARAH FARNANDIS
(1756 - bef. 1811)

Sarah Farnandis, daughter of Peter and Benedicta Farnandis, married John Maddox, son of Samuel Maddox and Lydia Turner Maddox, on June 20, 1779.

See lineage of John Maddox (1749 - 1811).

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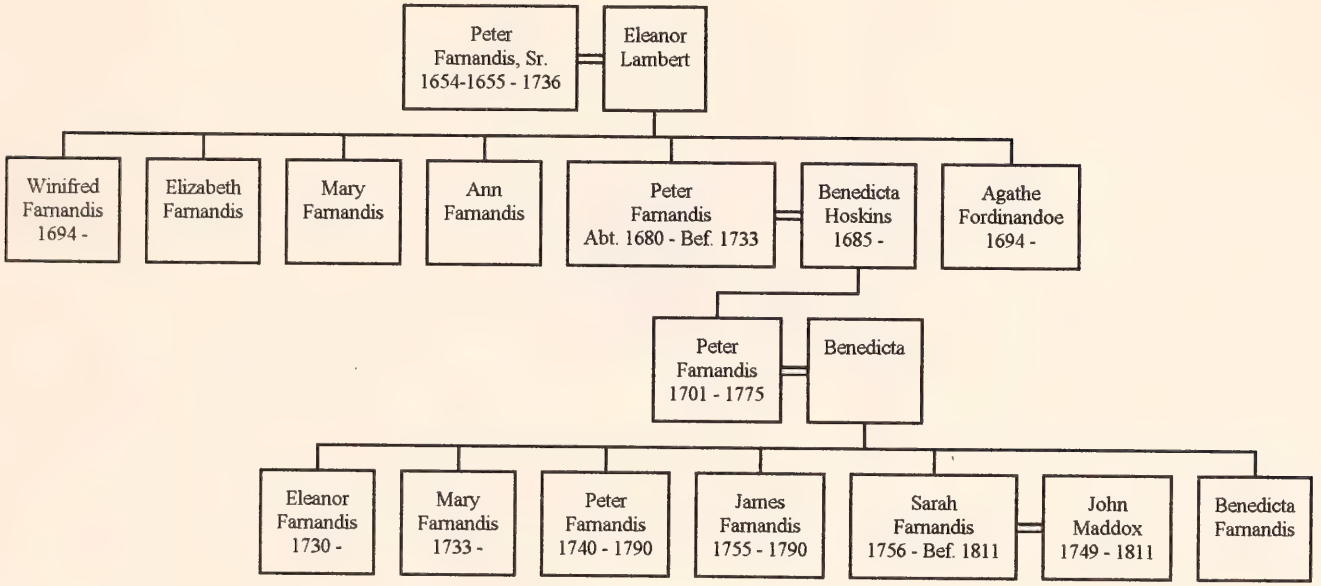
Descendants of Peter Farnandis, Sr.



JOHN GOLDSMITH
(- 1683)
THE IMMIGRANT

John Goldsmith was transported from England to Maryland in 1650 as a servant of Dr. Thomas Gerard, one of the first settlers of Maryland. Thomas Gerard was the Lord of St. Clements Manor, a land grant of 11,400 acres surveyed in 1639 in St. Mary's County. Gerard was also granted a tract of 1,500 acres known as Basford, surveyed in 1651. Dr. Thomas Gerard may have been the brother of Richard Gerard, a passenger on the Ark and the Dove.

John Goldsmith, reported to be a lawyer and a planter, was closely associated with Thomas Gerard. In fact, he may have married Gerard's daughter, Judith, about 1659. (There is some doubt concerning the relationship of Judith Gerard to Dr. Thomas Gerard. Alice Parran believes Judith was the daughter of Dr. Thomas Gerard, however, John Walton, author of *Gerard's Daughters* says there is no

evidence to substantiate this claim.) From this marriage, the following children were born:

1. * Thomas Notley Goldsmith, born 1669.
2. John Gerard Goldsmith.
3. William Goldsmith.
4. Judith Goldsmith, born 1668.
5. Notley Goldsmith(a daughter), born 1666.
6. Priscilla Goldsmith, born 1660.
7. * Margaret Goldsmith, born 1675.
8. Sarah Goldsmith, born 1674.
9. Elizabeth Goldsmith.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.
(Margaret Goldsmith married Notley Maddox)

John and Judith Goldsmith named their son, Thomas Notley Goldsmith, and their daughter, Notley Goldsmith, after Thomas Notley, later Governor of Maryland from 1676 - 1679. The two children were godchildren of Governor Notley, who had no children of his own. They were both named in Governor Notley's will in 1679. Another godson named in his will was my fifth great-grandfather, Notley Maddox (son of the immigrant Samuel Maddox) who married Margaret Goldsmith, daughter of John and Judith Goldsmith.

John Goldsmith was an ambitious man who amassed at least three estates before his death in 1683. In 1659, he purchased 200 acres of land in Basford Manor from Thomas Gerard, for two bushels of corn and a capon to be paid yearly. Three years later, he purchased from Thomas Gerard, 100 acres of land in Basford Manor (near Bushwood, St. Mary's County) for the yearly payment of one bushel of corn and a capon. How he acquired his other estates is not known.

John Goldsmith's name appears in a number of court documents during the period 1663 - 1680. In 1663, he witnessed a "bill bindeth Ralph Haywood of St. Mary's County". In 1665, he

received a writ of summons by Governor Thomas Notley to testify in a court proceeding. That same year he witnesses a land transaction between Thomas Dent and Thomas Gerard. In 1671, he was appointed to the Grand Jury of St. Mary's County. In 1677, he served with Samuel Maddox and others on a Jury of Inquisition concerning a debt of Thomas Gerard, and, in 1679, he was a juror in the inquisition of Thomas Diniard's land. In 1680, he was named overseer of the will of John Subtile of St. Mary's County.

John Goldsmith's will was dated April 17, 1683 and proven July 31, 1683 in St. Mary's County. He named his three sons and five daughters in addition to son-in-laws William Mefinger, husband of Judith Goldsmith, and Thomas Love, husband of Notley Goldsmith(?). John's wife, Judith Goldsmith, was named executrix. The home plantation went to his son Thomas Notley Goldsmith, a minor.

THOMAS NOTLEY GOLDSMITH
(1669 - 1746)

Thomas Notley Goldsmith was born in 1669 in St. Mary's County, the son of John Goldsmith and Judith Gerard. At age 14, his father died (1683) and left him the family plantation in Chaptico Hundred, St. Mary's County. Four years earlier his godfather, Governor Thomas Notley, bequeathed him ten thousand pounds of tobacco. So Thomas Notley Goldsmith was a very prosperous young man at the age of fourteen.

Thomas Notley Goldsmith married by 1733, Ann Davis of St. Mary's County, the daughter of John Davis and Anne Reeder. In John Davis' will probated March 6, 1734, he named his daughter Ann and his son-in-law Thomas Notley Goldsmith to each receive one shilling.

The children of Thomas Notley Goldsmith and Ann Davis

were:

1. * John Goldsmith.
2. Michael Goldsmith.
3. Notley Goldsmith (son), died 1757.
4. William Goldsmith.
5. Benoni Goldsmith (son).
6. Truman Goldsmith (daughter).
7. Mary Goldsmith.
8. Judith Goldsmith.
9. Susanna Goldsmith.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

Thomas Notley Goldsmith's name does not appear in the public records of the time so it appears that he was content to enjoy the life of a planter and raising a family. When he was 23 years of age in 1692, William and Mary declared Maryland a royal colony and appointed Sir Lionel Copley governor. At that time the Maryland Assembly made its first attempt to establish the Church of England (successful in 1702). Also two years later in 1694, Anne Arundel Town replaced St. Mary's City as the capital of Maryland.

Thomas Notley Goldsmith wrote his will on April 14, 1746 and it was probated on June 3, 1746 *(Liber 24, folio 421).* His wife, Ann, had predeceased him. He named all of his children in his will. His sons John, William and Michael Goldsmith administered his estate on May 9, 1747 valued at 594 pounds, 7 shillings and 7 pence. The next of kin on his inventory were his sons, Benoni and Notley Goldsmith *(Liber 35, folio 97).*

JOHN GOLDSMITH
(- 1773)

John Goldsmith was probably the eldest son of Thomas Notley Goldsmith and Ann Davis Goldsmith. He was born in St. Mary's County at the family plantation "Basford Manor", date unknown.

In 1746, John Goldsmith inherited one-third of the land of "Basford Manor" and the dwelling place from his father. His brothers, Michael and Notley Goldsmith, each received a third of the land at "Basford Manor".

John Goldsmith married Jane ___ and from this union six children were born:

1. John Goldsmith.
2. Thomas Goldsmith.
3. * Notley Goldsmith.
4. Lidia Goldsmith.
5. Anne Goldsmith.
6. Elizabeth Goldsmith.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

On August 17, 1758, the following article appeared on page 214 of the *Maryland Gazette:* "Upton Scott, Sheriff of Anne Arundel County, has in jail a runaway named Maria Davis, an Englishwoman, who belongs to John Goldsmith in St. Mary's County."

Like his father, John Goldsmith seemed content to stay on his plantation and lead the quiet life of a planter as his name does not appear in the public records.

John Goldsmith died in 1773. That was the year of the famous Boston Tea Party of December 1773. Eight months later officials in

St. Mary's County turned away the ship *Mary and Jane* from the public landing on the St. Mary's River, refusing to pay the tax on its cargo of tea.

John Goldsmith's will was dated January 20, 1765 and probated August 5, 1773. He left the home plantation, "Basford Manor" to his son, John, and the part of the property called "Island Cutt". To his son, Thomas, he gave land occupied by William Walter. All other lands were divided between his three sons, John, Thomas and Notley. Notley Goldsmith was not yet 21, as the will specifies that John and Thomas will pay Notley 5,000 pounds of crop tobacco and a suit of coarse broad cloth at age 21. John Goldsmith's wife, Jane Goldsmith, was named executrix.

The estate of John Goldsmith was inventoried on December 31, 1773 by Samuel Maddox and John Hornell and approved by the administrator on March 7, 1774. Anne Goldsmith and John Goldsmith were named next of kin. The inventory amounted to 170 pounds 6 shillings and 2 pence.

The final account of John Goldsmith's estate was filed on January 10, 1775 in St. Mary's County by the administrator, John Tippett. The amount was 246 pounds 10 shillings and 9 pence, but no distribution is shown.

NOTLEY GOLDSMITH
(1755-60 - 1800-09)

Notley Goldsmith was born probably between 1755 to 1760 in St. Mary's County, the youngest son of John and Jane Goldsmith. When his father's will was written in 1765, Notley was not yet 21 years of age. At age 21, he was to receive 5,000 pounds of tobacco and a suit of coarse broad cloth from his older brothers, John and Thomas. He also inherited land from his father in 1774.

We know that Notley Goldsmith was at least 18 years of age in 1778, for in that year he subscribed to the Oath of Allegiance administered by Jeremiah Jordan in St. Mary's County. Notley Goldsmith entered the militia on May 28, 1778 and served nine months *(Archives of Maryland XVIII)*. A Revolutionary soldier, he served with Lieutenant George Armstrong's Company of the Third Maryland Regiment commanded by Colonel Mordecai Gist. A muster roll dated September 9, 1778 shows that on that date he was in a hospital. He was discharged as a private on April 4, 1779 *(Archives of Maryland XVIII)*. The Council of Maryland ordered the Commissary of Stores to deliver to Notley Goldsmith, a nine-month soldier, in the 3rd Regiment, discharged, the amount of 21 pounds, 5 shillings and 6 pence in clothing *(Archives of Maryland XXI)*. Later in 1794, Notley Goldsmith's name appears again in the St. Mary's County militia.

The date that Notley Goldsmith was married or the name of his wife are not known at this time, but a daughter, Rebecca Goldsmith, was born in 1790 so he was probably married in the late 1780s.

The first census of the United States in 1790 lists Notley Goldsmith as a head of household in St. Mary's County with a family of two white females (his wife and daughter Rebecca) and two slaves.

The Federal Direct Tax of 1798 lists "Notley Goldsmith for Rebecca Goldsmith" as the owner of 50 acres with an old wood house of no value in the Upper St. Clements Hundred of St. Mary's County. The property was valued at 150 dollars and the name of the occupant was Anne Taylor.

The Vestry records of King and Queen Parish (Episcopal) St. Mary's County list Notley Goldsmith as a subscriber for support of a minister at the Chaptico Church on June 12, 1799. A similar listing appears in 1800.

The 1800 Census of St. Mary's County lists Notley Goldsmith as a head of household, age 21 - 45; with two white males (sons?) age 10 and under; two white females 10 and under (daughters?) one white female age 21 - 45(wife); one white female age 46 and over (mother - Jane) and two slaves. If daughter Rebecca was born in 1790, this census correctly shows her as ten years old in 1800.

There are several entries concerning Notley Goldsmith in the November 1800 Proceedings of the Orphans' Court for St. Mary's County. The first concerns the appointment of Thomas Hayden as guardian to Mary and Sarah Hayden and orders Notley Goldsmith to pay Thomas Hayden the rents due him to the said orphans agreeable to the intentions of the last will and testament of Mary Haskins deceased. The second proceeding involves the case of Notley Goldsmith and his sister, Elizabeth Goldsmith, against John Tippett, administrator of John Goldsmith's estate. John Goldsmith was the father of Notley and Elizabeth. The court judged in favor of the plaintiffs for 6 pounds 10 shillings and 4 pence current money with legal interest thereon from the thirty-first day of December 1774 until paid.

The Register of Wills of St. Mary's County does not have any wills or administrative records for Notley Goldsmith, indicating that if Notley Goldsmith died in St. Mary's County he died intestate with no inventory or administrative accounts.

The will of Thomas Goldsmith, brother of Notley Goldsmith dated May 17, 1806 *(St. Mary's County Will Book JJ3, Pages 413-115)* names the children of Notley Goldsmith as follows:

1. Thomas Goldsmith.
2. * Rebecca Goldsmith.
3. John Goldsmith.
4. Goldsmith (youngest child, Christian name unknown).

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

The line then continues:

Rebecca Goldsmith, daughter of Notley Goldsmith married George Blakistone.

Priscilla Hebb Blakistone, daughter of Rebecca Goldsmith and George Blakistone married John Lucian Lancaster.

Lucy Virginia Lancaster, daughter of Priscilla Hebb Blakistone and John Lucian Lancaster married George William Maddox.

Virginia Blakistone Maddox, daughter of Lucy Virginia Lancaster and George William Maddox married George Donald Riley, Sr.

George Donald Riley, Jr., son of Virginia Blakistone Maddox and George Donald Riley, Sr. married Helen Brogden Shriver.

GOLDSMITH - SOURCES

JOHN GOLDSMITH, THE IMMIGRANT (- 1683)

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4. St. Mary's County, Maryland , U.S. Census, 1800. CD 151, August 1992 Edition; Automated Archives, Inc., Screen 17 of 41.

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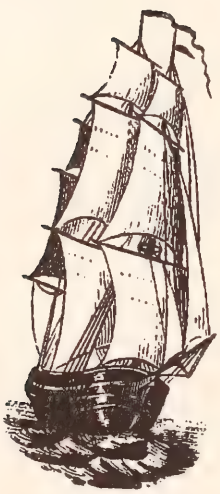
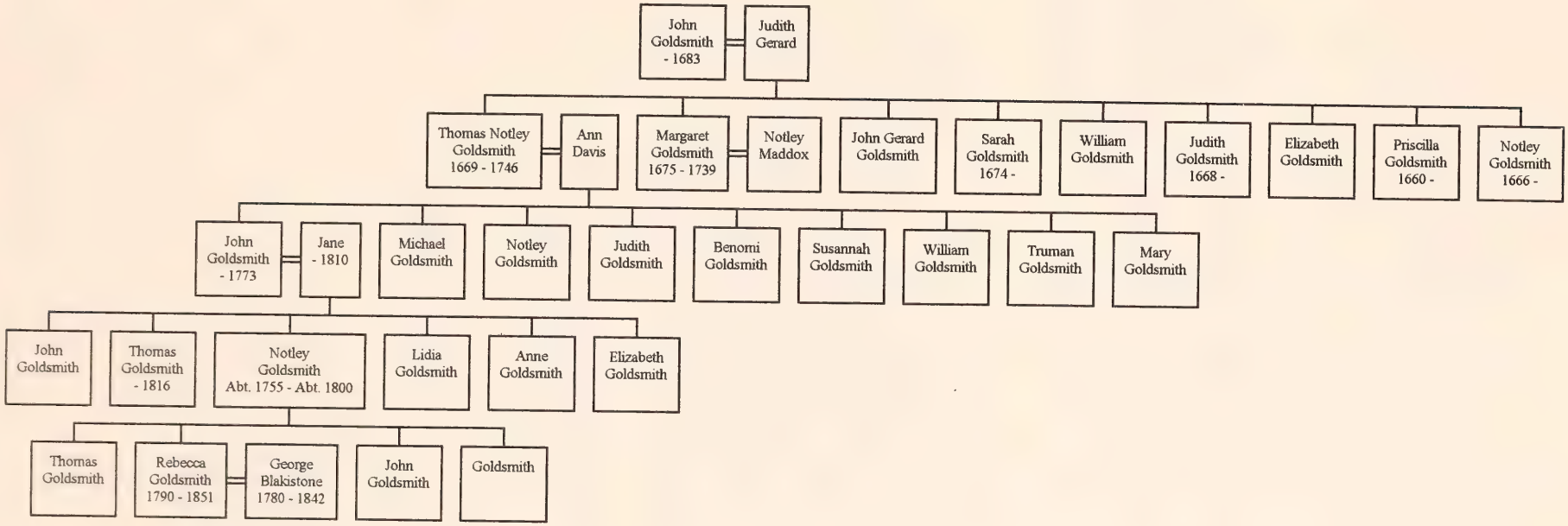


Descendants of John Goldsmith



CAPTAIN JAMES KEECH
THE IMMIGRANT
(c. 1651 - 1708/9)

James Keech, was born c.1651, probably in England and immigrated to Maryland by 1671 as a free adult. He claimed his 50-acre head right and patented "Trent Fort" in Calvert County (later St. Mary's County ~ that portion of Calvert County on the south side of the Patuxent River was in 1696 returned to St. Mary's County, from which it originally came), with John Burroughs. His occupation was identified as a planter. He later patented land in St. Mary's County.

He married Elizabeth Courts (1663 - c. 1730) in 1680, the daughter of John Courts who came from Stokes Gregory, Somerset County, England to Maryland in 1635. Her niece was Charity Courts (1680 - 1711), who married second in 1710, Daniel Dulany (1685 - 1753). James and Elizabeth Keech had four children:

1. * James Keech.
2. John Keech.
3. Courts Keech.
4. Margaret Keech.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

James Keech was an Anglican churchman and served on the vestry of All Faiths Parish in Calvert and St. Mary's Counties from 1692 - 1705. On November 28, 1698, he attended a special meeting of the vestry at Cool Springs (now Charlotte Hall) by order of Governor Nicholson and the Assembly to obtain land for a healing resort. Captain James Keech had been appointed a Trustee of Cool Springs by the Governor. He was authorized to purchase 50 acres of land from Captain John Dent and to build a house on the property to be used as a healing resort. In 1696/97, James Keech gave glass windows to the church and in 1698, he provided the church with articles of adornment.

James Keech was an ensign in Coode's army in 1689. He was later promoted to captain. Coode was the leader of a group of Protestant settlers who revolted against the Catholic proprietary government of Lord Calvert in 1689. Coode's group, which incuded Henry Jowles, Kenelm Cheseldyne and Nehemiah Blakistone captured St. Mary's County in a bloodless revolution. This marked the end of the province of Maryland, and the beginning of a royal colony subject to King William and Queen Mary of England. Shortly thereafter, James Keech moved to St. Mary's County where he appears as a justice of the quorum in 1696. He received an appointment as justice of the Provincial Court in 1698 and served there until 1704.

Captain James Keech died (c. 1708) and his will was probated in St. Mary's County on March 25, 1708/9. He left to his wife, Elizabeth, his estate, real and personal, during widowhood. At her death or marriage, the real estate was to pass to his four children. Son James to receive the dwelling plantation and adjoining land, also "Towne Neck", "Charles Lott" and "Satisfaction". Son John to receive "Good Luck". Son Courts, all land given to his father and mother by his grandfather, John Courts. Daughter Margaret to receive a payment.

At the time of his death, Captain Keech was worth 654 pounds 16 shillings and 7 pence (including six slaves, 81 oz. silver, books and

a one-sixteenth part of a ship and its small craft valued at 100 pounds). Debts against his estate totaled 129 pounds 15 shillings 4 pence and 16,012 pounds of tobacco. He owned 1,400 acres of land when he died.

Early records of the Church and Parish of All Faiths in St. Mary's County, indicate that Captain Keech's widow, Elizabeth Keech, experienced personal financial problems after her husband died. On December 4, 1711, Mrs. Keech was served notice by the vestry that she must pay her deceased husband's debts amounting to 18 pounds 17 shillings 4 pence sterling, but the "prosecution" of Mrs. Keech was suspended to await the arrival of a Suffragan (assistant bishop) to be sent by the Bishop of London. On June 10, 1712, Mrs. Keech pleaded poverty as an excuse for non-payment of her debt. The amount was reduced to one-half, to be paid in tobacco instead of sterling. At a meeting of the vestry on April 6, 1713, it was reported that Mrs. Keech had paid her debt in tobacco. Elizabeth Keech was back in the good graces of the Church on June 3, 1722 as the vestry on that date gave Mrs. Keech a pew next to the pulpit.

JAMES KEECH
(1680 - 1725/26)

James Keech was born in St. Mary's County in 1680, the son of Captain James Keech and Elizabeth (Courts) Keech. His first marriage in 1704/05 was to Ruth Hawkins, daughter of Henry Hawkins (? - 1699) and Elizabeth Hawkins. His second marriage, late in his life, was to Mary ____ by 1725; according to papers in the Colcord Collection. The children of his marriage to Ruth Hawkins were:

1. Samuel Keech.
2. Mary Keech.
3. Dorothy Keech.

4.* James Keech.
5. Elizabeth Keech.
6. Martha Keech.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

James Keech was a justice of St. Mary's County in 1723, however, he did not achieve the prominence of his father. No other record was found of his public service but, like his father, he was very active in the Parish of All Faiths, St. Mary's County. The Vestry of the Parish did not have a high regard for his record keeping as reported in the May 1703 minutes: "Since the accession of James Keech (jr) to the duties of clerk to the Vestry the records have not been kept with regularity, and the orthography (spelling) is at times execrable (abominable)." At the April 11, 1703 annual meeting of the Vestry they choose "James Keech clerk of the Parish records. The keeper of these records must be a `landed man.'" Apparently only land owners could hold this position. At the April 9, 1705 meeting, James Keech was continued as recorder. At the May 6, 1707 meeting, James Keech was relieved of his duties as clerk.

Nine years later, at the April 2, 1716 meeting, James Keech was made warden of the Upper Church. In 1720, when extensive alterations were planned for the church, James Keech, as warden, signed the order to the undertaker (builder or contractor). The records show that James Keech was continued as clerk to the Parish until 1723.

James Keech died in St. Mary's County in January 1725, according to papers in the Harry Wright Newman Collection. His will dated January 14, 1725 and probated in St. Mary's County on March 2, 1725-6 *(Liber P.C. No. 1, Folio 305)* bequeathed to his second wife, Mary, his entire real estate, from the River (Patuxent) to "Hill Fields", formerly "Kennedy", during her life and the use of the personal estate during her widowhood. Should she marry, two-thirds

of the estate was to go to the children. He left to his son Samuel, "Hills Fields" and "Draiton". To his two daughters, Mary and Dorothy, and unborn child he left "Charles Lot". Should they die without children, the property was to pass to his son, James. To his daughters, Elizabeth and Martha, he left "personalty" (his personal estate).

An inventory of his estate dated July 6, 1726 lists two slaves, old books, a white servant and 219 pounds and 11 pence..

JAMES KEECH
(1710 - 1776)

James Keech was born c. 1710 in Charles County, Md., the son of James Keech and Ruth Hawkins. Although his father and grandfather lived in St. Mary's County, his mother, Ruth Hawkins, was from Charles County which may explain why James Keech was born in that county.

James Keech was married twice. His first marriage, by 1745, was to Eleanor Courts (1728 -) the daughter of Charles and Penelope (Douglas) Courts of Charles County. Eleanor Courts was still living in 1760, according to papers in the Colcord Collection. His second marriage when he was 61, was to Mary Philpott by 1771.

The children of his marriage with Eleanor Courts were:

1. John Keech, served as a private in the Revolutionary Militia of Charles County in 1780. He died in 1817.
2. Mary Keech, married ____ Dailey.
3. * James Keech, born 1745, died aft. 1805.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

James Keech was living in Charles County in 1753 and 1768. In 1753, he is listed in the Charles County chancery depositions *(XLVIII, 430).* In 1768, he was listed in the rent rolls of "State of His Lordship's Manor", as leasing 91 acres ~ for a rent of one pound sterling annually ~ in the Manor of Zachaiah in Charles County. His age is given as 58, which indicates he was born in 1710. He had leased the property since 1758.

Continuing in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, James was an active churchman in All Faiths Church, St. Mary's County. The Church records show that in 1731 he was a parishioner. In 1734, he gave half-acre for a church yard. In 1742, he was elected a vestryman. In 1742, he was charged with relocating the pulpit to provide greater light for reading. In 1745, he came off the vestry. In 1748, he was re-elected to the vestry. In 1750, he was appointed to "view" the church to ascertain what repairs were required, "it being ready to fall down, and is not sufficient for the service of Almighty God, but is a great danger". In 1751, he was replaced on the vestry according to church records.

James Keech died in Charles County in June 1776. In his will, he mentions his son John, his wife Mary, grandsons Samuel and James, as well as his daughter Mary. *(Charles County Wills, Liber 8, folio 294).*

His personal estate inventory dated December 13,1777 in Charles County *(Liber 1777 - 1782, page 95)* shows his wife, Mary Keech, as executrix. It was witnessed by his kin, John Keech and John Dailie (Dailey). His worth was 412 pounds, 14 shillings and 6 pence.

JAMES KEECH
(1745 - aft. 1805)

James Keech was born in 1745 in Charles County, the son of

James Keech and Eleanor (Courts) Keech. He married Ann Estes who was born abt. 1750. They had seven children:

1. Susan Beck Keech.
2. Samuel Keech.
3. *James Keech.
4. John E. Keech.
5. Philemon Keech.
6. Alexander Compton Keech.
7. Alice Keech.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

James Keech was a private in the Maryland Militia ~ his name is included in a list of soldiers mustered and passed by J. Hawkins on July 18, 1776. Keech took the Oath of Allegiance in 1778 from Henry Tubman. In 1794, his name appears in a list of St. Mary's County Militia.

James Keech continued the family activity in All Faiths Church, St. Mary's County. In 1775, he was chosen a vestryman and in the following year, his brother, John Keech, succeeded him on the vestry. In 1783, James Keech was acting as clerk and sexton of All Faiths Church. He later served on a Grand Jury in Anne Arundel County on a witchcraft trial. The indictment was against Virtue Violl, a spinster from Talbot County, Md., accused of practicing witchcraft against Elinor Moore. Trials involving witchcraft were not uncommon when Maryland was a colony of Great Britian. James Keech was awarded three thousand pounds of tobacco for this service. This was a large sum considering that a clergyman received an annual salary of fourteen thousand pounds of tobacco.

James Keech died sometime after 1805 in St. Mary's County. There is no listing that he filed a will in the General Index of Wills of St. Mary's County 1633 - 1900 by Margaret Roberts Hodges. His wife, Ann Estes, died on October 14, 1826, at age 76, at her residence

in St. Mary's County *(National Intelligence 11/9/1826).* The will of Ann Keech *(St. Mary's County Wills EJMI-10 dated October 1, 1822 and probated December 5, 1826)* lists children Susan Beck, Alexander, James, Philemon, John E., and Alice Keech as well as her granddaughter, Catherine Ann Keech. She also mentions that her husband was James Keech.

JAMES KEECH
(1779 - c. 1856)

James Keech was born in 1779, probably in St. Mary's County, the son of James Keech and Ann (Estes) Keech. On December 22, 1804 he married Clarissa Sothoron (1782 - 1843), the daughter of Richard and Catherine Sothoron. They had a large family of seven girls and two boys:

1. Catherine Keech.
2. Ann Susan (Susanna) Keech, born 1815.
3. William Sothoron Keech.
4. * Mary Elizabeth Keech, born 1814, married George F. Maddox.
5. Clarissa Keech, born 1817.
6. Evelina Keech, born 1819.
7. Martha Matilda Keech married Daniel Washington.
8. Alice Keech.
9. James Alexander Keech married Emily Bean.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

In 1808, James Keech is mentioned in the will of his cousin, J. Wilson Keech, to receive property. The will was dated February 26, 1808 and probated March 8, 1808. *(St. Mary's County JJ #3 F175).*

The will of Susan Beck Keech, sister of James Keech bequeaths 234 acres of land to her nephew, William Sothoron Keech (son of James Keech), during the lifetime of James Keech and his wife, Clarissa Keech. After their death, the land was to be divided between her six nieces: Susanna, Mary Elizabeth, Clarissa, Evelina, Martha Matilda, and Alice Keech, the daughters of her brother James Keech. The will was dated December 1, 1828 and probated March 8, 1831. *(St. Mary's County Wills EIM#1 F156).*

The 1850 Census of St. Mary's County list James Keech as a farmer, age 71. His household included Susanna H., age 35, Clarissa, age 33, and Evelina, age 31, (all daughters) and John A., age 17.

Clarissa, age 62, wife of James Keech predeceased him on January 2, 1843 at the "Oaks"; near Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's County. The Washington D.C. newspaper, *National Intelligience*, reported on January 6, 1843 that she left a large family of sons and daughters. James Keech died c. 1856 in St. Mary's County. Wills were not found for either James Keech or his wife, Clarissa Keech.

MARY ELIZABETH KEECH
(1814 - 1895)

The year was 1814 when Mary Elizabeth Keech was born in St. Mary's County, the daughter of James Keech and Clarissa (Sothoron) Keech. On February 24, 1848, Mary Elizabeth married George Francis Maddox (1802 - 1881), son of John Maddox and Sarah (Fernandis) Maddox; at Christ Church, Chaptico, St. Mary's County. This was the third marriage of George Francis Maddox.

Mary Elizabeth (Keech) Maddox and George Francis Maddox had five children:

1. Julia Augustine Maddox, born June 5, 1860.

2. Francis James Maddox, born December 6, 1848.
3. John W. Maddox, born c.1850.
4. Catherine A. Maddox, born 1854.
5.* George William Maddox, born June 21, 1863.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

Also, George F. Maddox had a daughter, Georgeanna Maddox, born December 2, 1840, by his second wife and first cousin, Lydia Ann Maddox.

The 1850 Census of St. Mary's County lists George F. Maddox, age 48, as a farmer with a real estate value of $8,000. Elizabeth Maddox, his wife, was 35 years of age. His children are listed as:

1. Georgeanna Maddox, age 9.
2. Julia Maddox, age __.
3. Francis J. Maddox, age 1.
4. John W. Maddox, age 1 month.

The 1860 Census of St. Mary's County reports George Francis Maddox, age 58, as a farmer and a planter with a personal estate of $33,000 and real estate of $18,000. Mary Elizabeth Maddox, his wife, is now 46 years old and his children are as follows:

1. Georgeanna Maddox, age 18, lady
2. James F. Maddox, age 11
3. Catherine A. Maddox, age 5

The 1870 Census of St. Mary's County shows George Francis Maddox, age 69, as a farmer with personal property valued at $960 and real estate valued at $4,500. For unknown reasons his net worth had a marked decline from 1860 to 1870. Mary Elizabeth, his wife, was 56 years of age with two children living at home:

Catherine Maddox, age 16
George W. Maddox, age 7

George F. Maddox died from pneumonia on January 8, 1881, age 79, at his residence, "Green Spring Farm". He was buried at Christ Episcopal Church, Chaptico, St. Mary's County. His wife, Mary Elizabeth (Keech) Maddox, died on January 1, 1895, age 84, at the residence of her son-in-law, Oscar G. Hayden, in Chaptico. She is buried next to her husband at Christ Episcopal Church, Chaptico. George F. Maddox's will is dated March 12, 1877, *(St. Mary's Co., Wills, Liber J.B.A. No. 1, Folio 27).*

See lineage of George William Maddox (1863 - 1947).

KEECH - SOURCES

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4. Brumbaugh, Gains Marcus. *Maryland Records,* Volume 1. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1967, pp. 363 and 374.

5. Ibid. Volume II, p. 29.

6. "Index to Chancery Depositions, 1668 - 1789," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Volume XXIII, No. 3 (September 1928), p. 221.

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17. Ibid. Vol. VI. 1920, p. 177.

18. Hammett, Regina Combs. *History of St. Mary's County, Maryland.* Ridge, Md.: privately printed, 1977, pp. 52 and 384.

19. James Keech household, 1850 U.S. Census, St. Mary's County, Maryland population schedule, 5th District, pages 345 and 345R, dwelling 1552, family 1489; St. Mary's County Historical Society, Leonardtown, Md.

20. George F. Mattox (Maddox) (sic) household, 1850 U. S. Census, St. Mary's County, Maryland population schedule, 4th District, page 332, dwelling 1308, family 1268; St. Mary's County Historical Society, Leonardtown, Md.

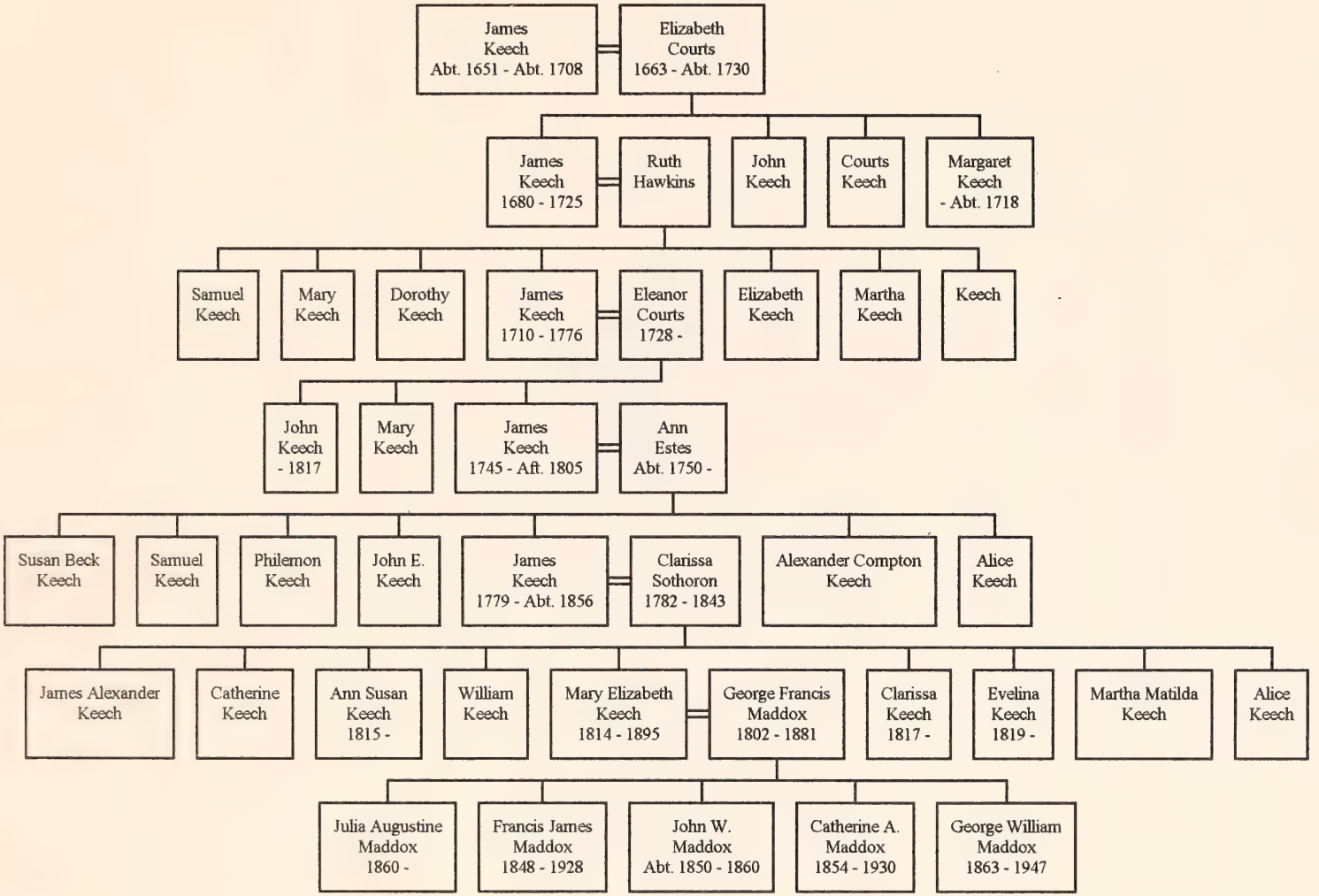
21. Geo. Francis Maddox household (sic), 1860 U.S. Census, St. Mary's County, Maryland population schedule, Chaptico, 4th E. District, page 159, dwelling 1365, family 1281; St. Mary's County Historical Society, Leonardtown, Md.

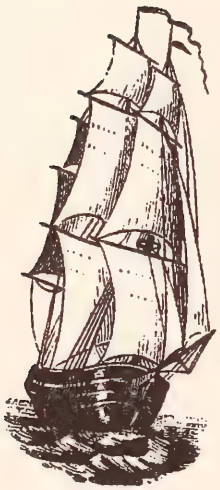
22. George F. Maddox household, 1870 U.S. Census, St. Mary's County, Maryland population schedule, Chaptico, 4th District, pages 626 abd 626R, dwelling 544, family 544; St. Mary's County Historical Society, Leonardtown, Md.

23. George Francis Maddox - Mary Elizabeth Keech marriage, February 24, 1848, Christ Episcopal Church, Chaptico (King and Queen Parish), Maryland: certificate supplied May 18, 1983 by Rev. Michael G. Cole citing church records, 1844 - 1879, but no book or page number; held in 1989 by George Donald Riley, Jr. (1221 Old New Windsor Pike, Westminster, MD 21158).

24. Ibid. Death of George Francis Maddox, January 8, 1881 and death of Mary Elizabeth Keech Maddox January 1, 1895.

Descendants of James Keech





JOHN LANCASTER
THE IMMIGRANT
(1635 - 1705)

John Lancaster, the immigrant, arrived in Maryland about 1664. He was my great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfather. John Lancaster's father was Richard Lancaster of England. Since John Lancaster married Fanny Jerningham (of Irish descent) in 1662, they were married before arriving in America. They settled in Charles County which was founded in 1650 (old Charles) and 1658 (new Charles). Of this marriage, there were two sons:

1. Capt. Joseph Lancaster, died c.1758.
2. *Capt. John Lancaster, born 1673, died 1760.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

John Lancaster, the immigrant, died, probably in Maryland, in 1705.

CAPT. JOHN LANCASTER
(1673 - 1760)

This John Lancaster, son of John Lancaster and Fanny Jerningham, was a sea captain in the tobacco trade. He married Elizabeth Neale (1704 - 1743/44) in 1731. Elizabeth was the daughter of Raphael Neale and his wife, Mary Brooke, of Charles County. According to Samuel V. Lancaster,

> They resided on "Neal's Gift", a plantation of hundreds of acres of land in the southern part of Charles County, Maryland. Bounded in the west and south by the Potomac and east by the Wicomic, sic (Wicomico) Rivers.

Alice Norris Parran advises that "Neale's Gift", is known today as "Rock Point". For more than two hundred years, it was the property of the Lancaster family. She states that:

> It is situated on the Potomac River near the Wicomico River There are interesting tombs of Neals and Lancaster families in the cemetery.

Robert Barnes, genealogist, discovered in the Charles County land records, the following events in the life of John Lancaster.

> On May 7, 1731 Raphael Neale and wife Mary, for love and 5 shillings, conveyed to John Lancaster and wife Elizabeth Lancaster 494 acres of land.
> On July 20, 1743 Raphael Neale of Charles County made his will naming his daughter, Elizabeth Lancaster and also John Lancaster. He bequeathed to John Lancaster the land where he now dwells.
> John Lancaster petitioned the Charles County Court on June 14,1743 that he had a tract called "Neal's

Gift", and he wanted a commission appointed to mark the boundaries. He did the same thing again on November 13, 1744.

John Lancaster and Elizabeth Neale were the parents of:

1. Mary Lancaster.
2. Katherine Lancaster.
3. Raphael Lancaster, born 1732.
4.* John Lancaster, born 1738.
5. Joseph Lancaster.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

John Lancaster's first wife, Elizabeth, died in 1743. John Lancaster married his second wife, Mary Gardiner in 1743/1744 and then Mary (Slye) Neale in 1752.

John Lancaster died in Charles County by July 2, 1760, according to Robert Barnes. His inventory was filed by executors, John and Joseph Lancaster (*Charles Co. Probate Records*). The estate was appraised by Nathaniel Harris and John Marshall and valued at 2,037 pounds, 16 shillings and 1 pence.

JOHN LANCASTER
(1738 - 1794)

John Lancaster, son of John Lancaster and Elizabeth Neale, was born in Charles County, Maryland in 1738. His older brother, Raphael, emigrated from Maryland to Nelson County, Kentucky by 1792. He is the progenitor of the Lancaster family of Kentucky.

John Lancaster married Mary Pye and moved to the upper reaches of the Wicomico River near Newport, Charles County. The

Lancasters were Catholic and probably attended St. Mary's Church in Newport. The 1778 tax records of Charles County show a John Lancaster and John Lancaster Jr. in the William and Mary Lower Hundred.

On January 2, 1775, at a meeting of the inhabitants of Charles County at Port Tobacco Town, which was chaired by Captain George Dent; appointments were made to the Committee of Observation including John Lancaster. This revolutionary committee duplicated the powers of the Provincial Justices of the Peace. The Justices of the Peace who formed the county courts at the first organization of the Maryland state government in 1777 were: John Lancaster, George Dent, Philip Briscoe, John Dent and others were named for Charles County. The Daughters of the American Revolution list a John Lancaster, Sr. in their *PATRIOT INDEX* for his civil service during the Revolutionary War. In March 1778, Edward Warren took the oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to the State of Maryland in Charles County before "the Worshipful John Lancaster" of William and Mary Parish. *(Unpublished Maryland Record, Volume 5, DAR.)*

John Lancaster and Mary Pye were the parents of:

1. Joseph Lancaster, died c.1796/97.
2. Capt. John Lancaster, Jr., died 1813.
3. *Thomas Lancaster.
4. Francis Lancaster, died 1806.
5. Benjamin A. Lancaster, Sr., died 1836.
6. Dr. Charles Ignatius Lancaster, died 1835.
7. Henrietta Maria Lancaster, died 1823.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

John Lancaster's second wife was Mary Neale. He died in 1794 in Charles County. In his will, dated August 5, 1794 and probated November 24, 1794, John Lancaster left his dwelling place to his wife, Mary, with provision for her to provide for six of their

seven children. To his seventh child, John, he left "the plantation wherein he lives."

THOMAS LANCASTER
(c.1760/65 - c.1836/37)

Thomas Lancaster, the son of John Lancaster Sr. and Mary Pye, was born in Charles County, Md. sometime between 1760 -1765.

In a 1778 census, Thomas Lancaster is listed as living in the William and Mary Lower Hundred of Charles County. A will of Alexander Burrell of Prince George's County, Md. dated December 5, 1783 references a lot of land and houses in Queen Anne Town which he leased from Thomas Lancaster. He also leased a granary from Thomas Lancaster.

According to marriage records compiled by George A. Martin of Washington, D.C., Thomas Lancaster married Charity Posey in Charles County, Md. in 1789. Thomas and Charity had the following children:

1. Alexius Lancaster, born 1796, died 1856.
2. Joseph Lancaster, died before 1839.
3. *John Lancaster, died before 1839.
4. Calistus Lancaster, died after 1839.
5. Elizabeth Lancaster married James H.A. Middelton, died before 1839.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

Thomas Lancaster is listed in the 1790 census of Charles County as head of household with two white males under 16 and two white females in his family. No slaves are listed. When John Lancaster Sr., the father of Thomas Lancaster, died in 1794, he left his son

Thomas five shillings and all the money in debts that Thomas owed his father. The real estate and personal property was bequeathed to Thomas' stepmother, Mary, and his brothers.

The 1800 census of Charles County shows the following make-up of Thomas Lancaster's family:

1 free male 26 - 45 years (Thomas)
2 free females 26 - 45 years (Charity and ?)
3 free males under 10 years
2 free males 10 - 16 years
1 free female 10 - 16 years
1 slave child

Thomas' stepmother, Mary Neal Lancaster, died in 1803. In her will, she left Thomas one female negro, one yoke oxen and one dozen silver tea spoons. She bequeathed land to her grandson, John Lancaster, son of Thomas Lancaster, with the provision that John Lancaster pay to his uncle, John Lancaster, the debt owed him by his father, Thomas Lancaster. (Thomas apparently had a propensity to borrow money from his brothers.)

Thomas Lancaster was living in Charles County in 1810, according to the census. On December 13, 1813, Thomas Lancaster sold land in Charles County to Edward Edelen for 447 pounds, 5 shillings and 4 pence. This land included "St Thomas", "Wood Additions", and "Rawkins Additions".

The 1820 census of Charles County includes Thomas Lancaster, but he is not listed in the 1830 census. In a petition filed in Charles County on June 3, 1839 by Alexius Lancaster, son of Thomas Lancaster and Charity Posey Lancaster, he states that his mother died intestate and a tract of land named "Betsey's Delight" was held by her husband, Thomas, until his death "a few years ago". This would place Thomas' death about 1836/37. The petition goes on to claim one fifth of the land as belonging to Alexius and the rest to his

two brothers and two sisters. His father, Thomas Lancaster, died intestate.

JOHN LANCASTER
(- d. before 1839)

We know very little about John Lancaster, son of Thomas Lancaster and Charity Posey.

Although the name of John Lancaster's wife has not been established, his children are named in a petition of his brother, Alexius Lancaster, dated June 3, 1839 in Charles County.

They are:

1. * John Lucian Lancaster, born 1817, married Priscilla Hebb Blakistone in 1864, died in 1876.
2. George Lancaster.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

In the will of John Lancaster's grandmother, Mary Lancaster, dated December 8, 1803 and probated December 24, 1803 in Charles County; she bequeaths to her grandson, John Lancaster, all of her land on Mattawoman, willed to her by her father with the provision that he pay his uncle John Lancaster all the debts owed to him by his father, Thomas Lancaster. Also, in her will, Mary Lancaster gives her grandson, John Lancaster, one negro boy named John.

In the petition of John Lancaster's brother, Alexius Lancaster, mentioned earlier, he states that his brother, John had died before 1839.

JOHN LUCIAN LANCASTER
(1817 - 1876)

John L. Lancaster was born on March 15, 1817 in Charles County, the son of John Lancaster.

A John Lancaster was listed in the 1850 Census in Charles County, but there was no listing for a John L. Lancaster in the 1850 Census of St. Mary's County. John L. Lancaster would have been 33 years old in 1850 and still living as a head of household in Charles County.

On February 12, 1846, the Governor of Maryland appointed John L. Lancaster as a Justice of the Peace for Charles County. In the same year, John L. Lancaster's name appears along with Samuel C. Moran and Oswell Gibbons as Commissioners in Charles County. This reference appeared regarding the failure of Benjamin H. Goldsmith to comply with the terms of purchase of 191 acres of land from Richard B. Gardner, deceased.

At the age of 47, John L. Lancaster married his second wife, Priscilla Hebb Blackistone, age 34, on December 12, 1864 in St.Mary's County. Of this marriage there were two children:

1. Lucy Virginia Lancaster, born 1868.
2. George D. Lancaster.

John L. Lancaster died at age 60, on May 7, 1876, at his residence in Bedlam Neck, Chaptico, St. Mary's County. His wife, Priscilla Hebb Lancaster died July 4, 1877 at age 47. They were buried at the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Bushwood (near Maddox and Chaptico) in St. Mary's County. The deaths of their parents within a year left their children, Lucy, age 8, and her brother, George, orphans.

Priscilla Hebb Lancaster in her will dated November 14, 1876 apparently foresaw this sad situation so she provided for her nephew, John Marshall Dent, to act as a guardian for Lucy and George. She further provided in her will that "the Guardian of my children shall place them when at a suitable age, at some good Catholic school, and keep them there; until they are sufficiently educated, according to their means." We know that Lucy was raised with the Dent family near Avenue, St. Mary's County and later attended Mount deSales Academy in Catonsville near Baltimore, Md.

LUCY VIRGINIA LANCASTER
(1868 - 1949)

Lucy Virginia Lancaster, my grandmother, was born in St. Mary's County on November 25, 1868, the daughter of John Lucian Lancaster and Priscilla Hebb Blakistone. She grew up near Chaptico, St. Mary's County. As mentioned previously, her parents died when she was eight years of age. By her mother's will, Lucy's uncle, John Marshall Dent was appointed her guardian. The will directed the guardian to place Lucy at some good Catholic School. She was later sent away to Mount deSales Academy in Catonsville, Baltimore County, Md.

Lucy Virginia Lancaster at age 19 married George William Maddox on March 24, 1887 at Christ Church, Chaptico, St. Mary's County. She lived with her husband at Green Spring Farm, Maddox, St. Mary's County from 1887 until 1900. They had five children:

1. Pearle L. Maddox, born 1888 (Name later changed to Priscilla L. Maddox.).
2. Marjorie H. Maddox, born 1890.
3. Julia D. Maddox, born 1892.
4.* Virginia Blakistone Maddox, born 1893.
5. William J. Maddox, born 1898.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

In August, 1900, Lucy Virginia Maddox, was appointed principal of St. Mary's Female Seminary (now St. Mary's College) at St. Mary's City, Md. She held this position until she retired June of 1923, the longest tenure of any principal of the Seminary.

Morris L. Radoff in his *The Old Line State, A History of Maryland* had this to say about Mrs. Maddox:

> Mrs. Maddox was for 23 years the beloved principal of St. Mary's Female Seminary at St. Mary's City where Maryland was founded in 1634 by those who sailed on the Ark and Dove. Mrs. Maddox with her outstanding qualities of heart and mind, had a great influence on the lives of the girls who attended the school and held her in high and affectionate esteem. Mrs. Maddox was a direct descendant of Leonard Calvert, leader of the Maryland settlers who was governor of the colony for more than ten years.

During her 23 years at St. Mary's Female Seminary, her children lived at and attended the Seminary. The family also spent time on the farm at Maddox.

Today, Mrs. Maddox's portrait hangs with the portraits of other principals and presidents in the main stairwell of the new library at St. Mary's College. The main reception room in the building (replacing the one burnt in the fire of January 1924) is furnished as a tribute to Mrs. Lucy Virginia Maddox. (Unfortunately, the fire destroyed most of the records and pictures during Mrs. Maddox's tenure as principal.)

Mrs. Maddox died on February 22, 1949 and is buried next to her husband at the Christ Church (Episcopal) Cemetery at Chaptico,

St. Mary's County. The inscription on her tombstone reads: "Only the Heart Outlingers Earth's Repose. Alone. Remembering."

The line continues:

Virginia Blakistone Maddox, the daughter of Lucy Virginia Lancaster and George William Maddox married George Donald Riley, Sr.

George Donald Riley, Jr., the son of Virginia Blakistone Maddox and George Donald Riley, Sr. married Helen Brogden Shriver.

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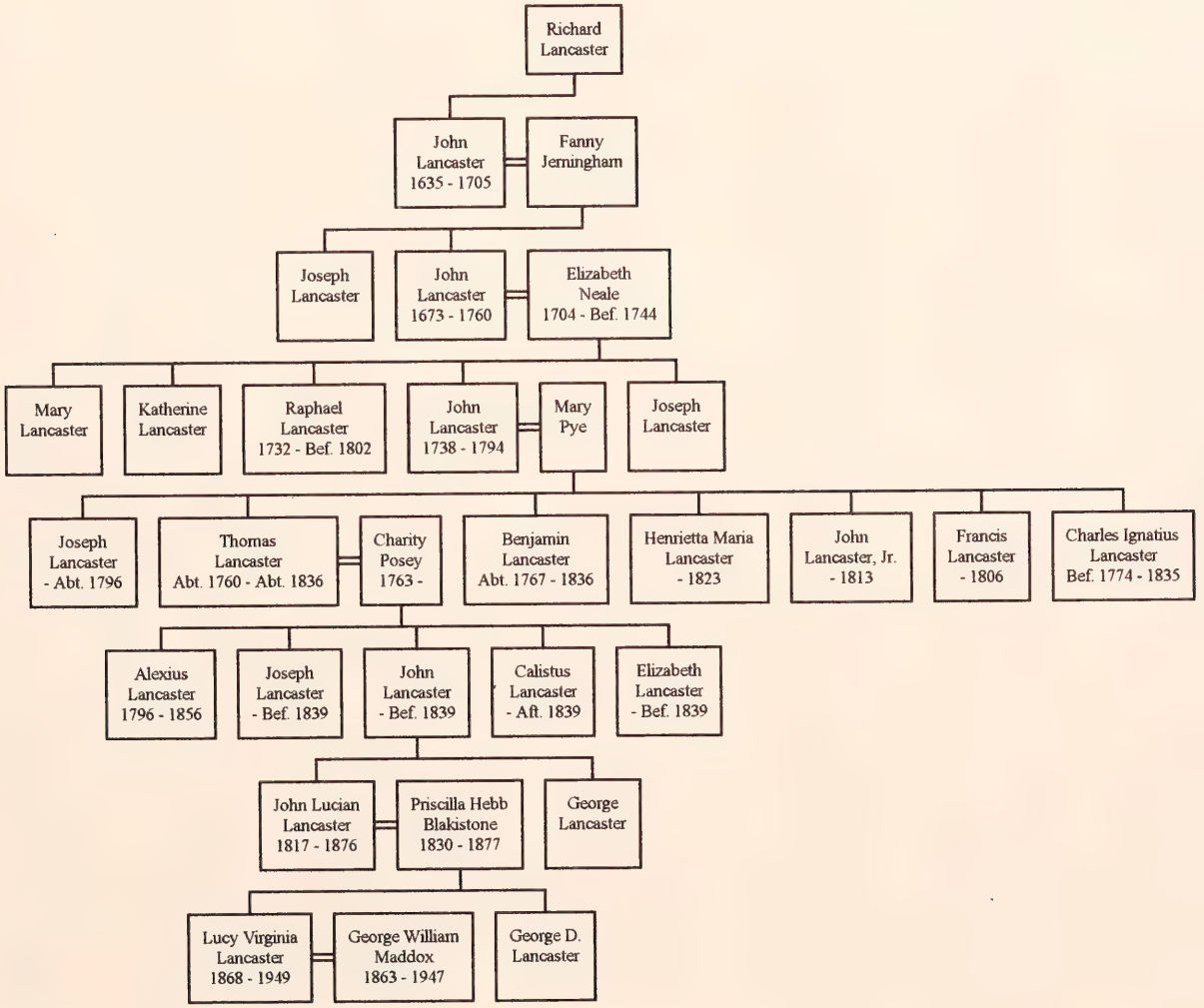
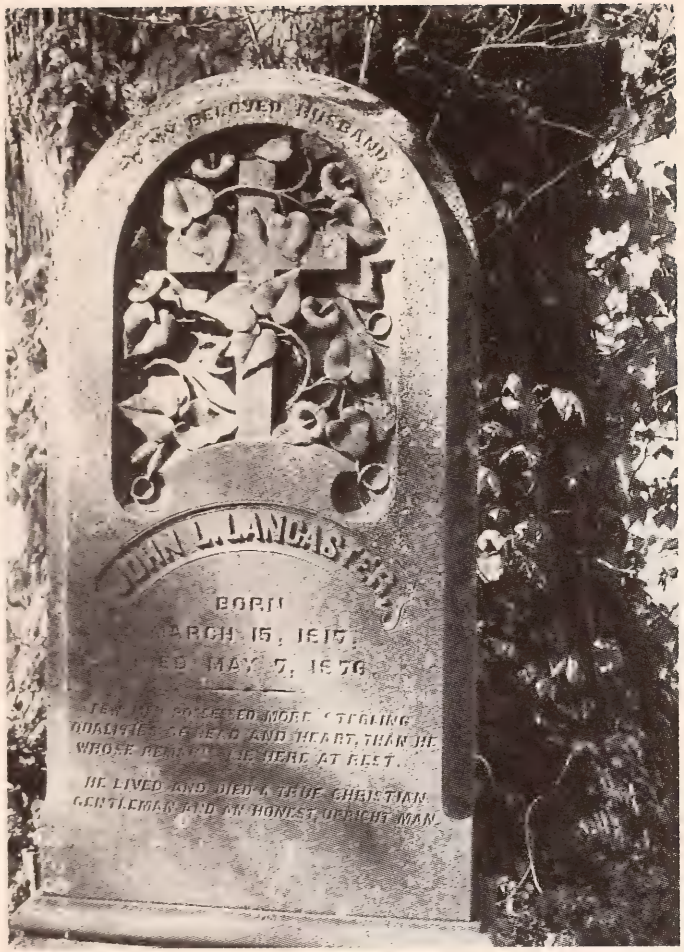
Descendants of Richard Lancaster





John Lucian Lancaster
Scared Heart Church Cemetery
Bushwood, Md.
(Author's photograph)

Prisicilla Hebb Lancaster
Scared Heart Church Cemetery
Bushwood, Md.
(Author's photograph)

SAMUEL MADDOX
THE IMMIGRANT
(1640 - 1684)

The first of my Maddox ancestors to arrive in Maryland was Samuel Maddox, who was born in Wales in 1640. Fredonia M. Webster in her book *Maddox Family of Maryland* tells us:

> Samuel Maddox came to Maryland in 1665 with Thomas Notley (later proprietary governor of the province) and settled in St. Mary's County on the Wicomico River where Maddox, Maryland is now located. --- It is an accepted fact that Samuel Maddox married Ann Notley, daughter of Walter Notley and niece of Governor Notley, about 1669.

Samuel Maddox and his wife, Ann Notley Maddox, who predeceased him in 1682, had four children:

1. * Notley Maddox, born 1672.
2. Samuel Maddox, born 1674.
3. William Maddox, born 1676.
4. John Maddox, born 1680.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

Samuel Maddox's property was known as "Green Spring Farm". It remained in the Maddox family for over 280 years until the death of my grandmother, Lucy Lancaster Maddox, in 1949.

Mr. W. H. Hurley, Jr. in his book *Maddox, A Southern Maryland Family* reports that:

> In 1675, Samuel Maddox served in the militia as a Lieutenant under Captain Justinian Gerrard during the expedition against the Susquehanna Indians, and the Assembly awarded him 900 pounds of tobacco for his service. In 1678, the Assembly awarded 700 pounds of tobacco "for his contribution in the late expedition against the Nanticoke Indians".

Samuel Maddox died in February 1684 leaving a will dated January 18, 1684. His eldest son, Notley Maddox, inherited the home plantation, "Green Spring Farm", which included 300 acres of land.

NOTLEY MADDOX
(1672 - 1716)

Notley Maddox, the eldest son of Samuel Maddox and Ann Notley Maddox, was born in St. Mary's County in October 1672. In 1694, he married Margaret Goldsmith, the daughter of John Goldsmith and Judith Gerard and grandaughter of Thomas Gerard of St. Clement's Manor. Notley and Margaret Maddox had three sons and four daughters:

1. Samuel/Samuell Maddox, born c.1696, never married.
2. Notley Maddox, Jr., born 1698/1703.
3. Ann Maddox, born c.1700.
4. Sarah Maddox, born c.1701.

5. Jane Maddox, born c.1705.
6.* John Maddox, born c.1705.
7. Margaret Maddox, born 1715.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

Notley Maddox inherited the home plantation, "Green Spring Farm", 300 acres near Chaptico, St. Mary's County, on the east bank of the Wicomico River (now Maddox, Md).

According to Fredonia M. Webster, in her book *Maddox Family of Maryland*, Notley Maddox participated in an early discussion of the founding of Annapolis, Maryland.

> He was one of those called to a meeting of the Council at Battle Town in Calvert County, January 11, 1697, to attest charges made by Gerrard Slye against Governor Nicholson that 'he hath erected a town in a very ill remote place of the province which he hath named Annapolis, where he hold the Provincial Court, enjoining all officers to live there, hath put the country to an unreasonable charge, thereby to no purpose.'
>
> Richard Cloud, William Husbands and Notley Maddox said they were: 'well enough satisfied with Annapolis and have nothing to object against it.' (Note: In 1694, Anne Arundel Town (Annapolis) replaced St. Mary's City as the capital of Maryland.)

Notley Maddox died in St. Mary's County on March 26, 1716 and his will was dated February 24, 1715. He gave the home plantation, "Green Spring Farm" to his eldest son, Samuel Maddox, then 20 years old. Margaret Goldsmith Maddox survived her husband 23 years and died in September 1739.

JOHN MADDOX
(1705 - 1785)

John Maddox was born at "Green Spring Farm" in 1705, the youngest son of Notley Maddox and Margaret Goldsmith Maddox. About 1726, he married Mary Dyson, born c.1708 in Charles County, the daughter of Thomas and Sarah Dyson. From this marriage, eight children were born in St. Mary's County.

1. * Samuel Maddox, born c.1728.
2. Notley Maddox, III, born April 3, 1731.
3. John Maddox, Jr., born c.1735, married Jane Calvert.
4. Thomas Maddox, born 1738.
5. Mary Maddox, born c.1740.
6. Sarah Maddox, born c. 1742.
7. Margaret Maddox, born c. 1744.
8. Mathew Maddox, born c. 1752.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

John Maddox's eldest brother, Samuel Maddox, born 1696, inherited "Green Spring Farm" from his father, Notley Maddox. This property came back into John Maddox's line of the family when Samuel Maddox, who never married and had no children, bequeathed the farm to his nephew, Samuel Maddox, eldest son of John Maddox.

John Maddox died about 1785. His wife, Mary, died in 1787. They had moved to Culpeper County, Virginia to be with their son, Notley Maddox III and his wife, Susannah. John and Mary Maddox are buried in Culpeper County.

SAMUEL MADDOX
(1728 - 1801)

Samuel Maddox, eldest son of John Maddox and Mary Dyson Maddox of St. Mary's County, was born c. 1728. Fredonia Maddox Webster in her book, *The Maddox Family of Maryland*, relates that when Samuel was a lad of eleven or twelve, he was willed the estate (including "Green Spring Farm") of his bachelor uncle, Samuel Maddox. He was too young to come into possession of the estate, but was old enough to have his uncle's horse, Sylvia, bridle and saddle.

About 1748, Samuel Maddox married Lydia Turner (1731 - 1802), the daughter of Edward Turner and Eleanor Wilson Turner of Charles County. They had eight children:

1.* John Maddox, born 1749.
2. Edward Maddox, born 1751..
3. Notley Maddox, born 1754.
4. Elizabeth Maddox, born c. 1756.
5. Catherine Maddox, born 1758.
6. Eleanor Maddox, born c. 1760.
7. Samuel F. Maddox, born c. 1760.
8. Samuel Maddox Jr., born 1770.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

William N. Hurley Jr. believes this Samuel Maddox is probably the same one "who, on Tuesday August 26, 1777, received his commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the Upper Battalion, St. Mary's County Militia, under command of Colonel Jeremiah Jordan."

In Samuel Maddox's will, dated March 7, 1801 and probated March 16, 1801 in St. Mary's County; he left "Green Spring Farm" to his youngest son, Samuel Maddox Jr. (1770 - 1842). After providing for his other sons, he willed his daughter, Elizabeth Maddox Wilson,

his personal estate and gave his daughters, Catherine Maddox Carpenter, and Eleanor Maddox Turner, six dollars each to purchase mourning rings.

JOHN MADDOX
(1749 - 1811)

John Maddox was the eldest child of Samuel Maddox (1728 - 1801) and Lydia Turner Maddox. He married Sarah Fernandis of Charles County on June 20, 1779. They were the parents of six sons:

1. Samuel John Maddox, born 1779, married Eleanor Keech.
2. James Maddox.
3. John Maddox Jr., born 1773.
4. Henry Maddox.
5. * George Maddox (believed to be George Francis Maddox, born 1802).
6. William Maddox.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

John Maddox was a private in Captain Francis Martin's Company of the Charles County militia, according to William N. Hurley Jr. in his book on the Maddox family. His father willed him 156 acres of land, in recognition of his brother, Samuel Maddox Jr., having received "Green Spring Farm".

John Maddox died in 1811. His will is dated April 16, 1811 and was probated on July 9, 1811 in St. Mary's County. He bequeathed one negro man to his son Samuel John Maddox and gave his five other sons pro rata share of his estate. Apparently Samuel John Maddox was not in the good grace of his father. John Maddox's wife, Sarah, must have predeceased him.

GEORGE FRANCIS MADDOX
(1802 - 1881)

George Francis Maddox was born in St. Mary's County on October 4, 1802, the son of John Maddox (1749 - 1811) and Sarah Fernandis Maddox. He was married three times: the first to Julia Burroughs on January 7, 1830, the second to Lydia Ann Maddox (his first cousin) on September 4, 1832 and the third to Mary Elizabeth Keech on February 23, 1848.

George Francis Maddox and Lydia Ann Maddox had a daughter, Georgeanna Maddox, born November 2, 1840.

George Francis Maddox and Mary Elizabeth Keech had five children:

1. Francis James Maddox, born December 6, 1848.
2. John W. Maddox, born c. 1850.
3. Katherine A. Maddox, born 1854.
4. Julia Augustine Maddox, born June 5, 1860.
5.* George William Maddox, born June 21, 1863.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

The story of how "Green Spring Farm" came into the possession of George Francis Maddox and my line of the Maddox family is related by William N. Hurley in his book, *Maddox, A Southern Maryland Family*.

> As reported earlier, the book, *The Maddox Family of Maryland*, by Webster, reports the contents of the family bible of Samuel Maddox (1770), as submitted by Rear Admiral Henry Williams (1877), who was a descendant. Samuel Maddox of 1770 was the owner

of "Green Spring Farm", the hereditary estate of this branch of the family. In his will, he named only four of his twelve children: Eleanor Maddox Keech, James Thomas Notley Maddox, Martha Ann Maddox and Elkanah John Maddox; the rest having predeceased their father. He left to them, share and share alike, the farm on which he then resided, presumably the "Green Spring Farm". By deed dated March 11, 1852 and recorded in the deed book JTB1 at page 168 in the land records of St. Mary's County, Samuel Keech and his wife Eleanor of St. Mary's County, William J. Cartwright and his wife Martha Ann of St. Mary's, and Thomas Maddox and his wife Mary P. of Washington County, Maryland, jointly conveyed their right, title and estate of 325 acre tract called "Green Spring Farm" to George Francis Maddox, conveying three-fourths of the tract of which Samuel Maddox died seized and possessed. The records have not been thoroughly searched beyond that point, but it is assumed that George Francis Maddox obtained the remaining one-fourth interest held by Elkanah John Maddox under the will of his father.

George Francis Maddox died at "Green Spring Farm" on January 8, 1881. His will is dated September 23, 1872 and was probated on February 11, 1881 in St. Mary's County. He bequeathed "Green Spring Farm" to his wife, Mary Elizabeth, for her lifetime. Upon her death, it went to his son, George William Maddox, per George Francis' wishes.

Mary Elizabeth Keech Maddox died on January 1, 1895 at the residence of her son-in-law, Oscar G. Hayden, in Chaptico, St. Mary's County. Both George Francis Maddox and his wife, Mary Elizabeth, are buried in the Maddox lot at The Christ Episcopal Church, Chaptico, St. Mary's County.

GEORGE WILLIAM MADDOX
(1863 - 1947)

George William Maddox, son of George Francis Maddox and Mary Elizabeth Keech Maddox, was born on June 21, 1863 at "Green Spring Farm", Maddox, St. Mary's County, Md. He was baptized at King and Queen Parish, Chaptico on October 18, 1863. "Green Spring Farm" plantation had been owned by the Maddox family since Samuel Maddox (1640 - 1684) settled the area in 1665. The land was planted primarily in tobacco. Young George grew up with tobacco farming and stayed with it for the remainder of his life. An 1870 census of St. Mary's County shows George W. Maddox, age 7, living with his father, George F. Maddox (age 69) and mother, Mary E. Maddox (age 56), a sister Catherine Maddox (age 16) and five black servants.

George Francis Maddox left "Green Spring Farm" to his wife, Mary Elizabeth, for her lifetime; and upon her death, to his son George William Maddox. Mary Elizabeth Keech Maddox died in 1895 and George William Maddox became owner of the farm.

George William Maddox married Lucy Virginia Lancaster (1868 - 1949) of St. Mary's County on March 24, 1887 and they lived at "Green Spring Farm". They had five children:

1. Priscilla L. Maddox, born 1888, married Captain Charles Joseph Holeman, MC, USN, died 1972.
2. Marjorie H. Maddox, born 1890, married James G. Pennington, died 1971.
3. Julia D. Maddox, born 1892, married Lee Stahl, died 1973.
4. *Virginia Blakistone Maddox, born 1893, married George D. Riley, died 1985.
5. William J. Maddox, born 1898, married Maude Isobel Bevans, died 1944.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

George William Maddox was appointed the first postmaster in the small town of Maddox, Md. on August 23, 1892. In 1893, the large brick manor house at "Green Spring Farm" burned to the ground because of a chimney fire. According to family lore, my mother, Virginia B. Maddox, was a baby at the time and was thrown out a window onto a snow bank as the fire raged. Following the fire, a wooden farm house was built nearby on the hill overlooking Maddox and the Wicomico River.

In the early 1900's, Captain George W. (Willie) Maddox sailed the police schooner "*Bessie Jones*", in the Wicomico and Potomac Rivers. The "*Bessie Jones*", skippered by Captain Maddox, was engaged in the oyster battles of 1906, between oyster dredgers and the marine police.

George William Maddox's wife, Lucy Virginia Lancaster Maddox, was principal of St. Mary's Female Seminary (now St. Mary's College of Maryland) in St. Mary's City from 1900 - 1923. Their five children (Priscilla, Marjorie, Julia, Virginia and William) lived and attended school at the Seminary, but also spent time at "Green Spring Farm".

As a boy visiting "Green Spring Farm" the summers of 1930 - 1942, I remember my grandfather, George W. Maddox, as a tall, rather stern man with a white moustache and bald head who chewed tobacco and was a good story teller and mimic. He was known as "Captain Willie" to his friends. At that time, he farmed approximately 1,000 acres of tobacco and corn with six tenant families living on the land.

George William Maddox died on August 25, 1947 at his residence, the "Green Spring Farm", with his wife, Lucy, by his side. The property had been in the family for over 280 years. He left his

farm to his widow, Lucy V. Maddox for her lifetime and at her death, to his five children. Shortly thereafter the farm was sold out of the family because there was no one in the family interested in farming it.

Funeral services for George William Maddox were held at Christ Church, Chaptico, St. Mary's County, Maryland on August 27, 1947 with interment at Christ Church graveyard.

The line continues:

Virginia Blakistone Maddox, the daughter of George William Maddox and Lucy Virginia Lancaster married George Donald Riley.

George Donald Riley, Jr., the son of Virginia Blakistone Maddox and George Donald Riley married Helen B. Shriver

Ownership of Green Spring Farm (325a.) Maddox, St. Mary's County, Md.

Samuel Maddox — m. — Anne Notley
The Immigrant — 1669 — (-1682)
(1640 - 1684)
o
o

Notley Maddox — m. — Margaret Goldsmith
(1672 - 1716) — 1694 — (1675 - 1739)
o
o

Samuel Maddox(single)
(1696 - 1739)
o
o
o

John Maddox — m. — Mary Dyson
(1705 - 1785) — 1726 — (1708 - 1787)
o
o

o o o Samuel Maddox — m. — Lydia Turner
(1728 - 1801) — 1748 — (1731 - 1802)

o o

Samuel Maddox, Jr. — m. — Sarah Fowler
(1770 -)
o
o
o

John Maddox — m. — Sarah Fernandis
(1749 - 1811) — 1779
o
o

1. Eleanor Maddox Keech
2. James Thomas Notley Maddox
3. Martha Ann Maddox
4. Elkanah John Maddox
o
o

George Francis Maddox — m. — Mary Eliz. Keech
(1802 - 1880) — 1848
o
o

George William Maddox — m. — Lucy Virginia Lancaster
(1863 - 1947) — 1887 — (1868 - 1949)

Key

xxx Direct Descent
ooo Ownership of Green Spring Farm

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8. George William Maddox and his wife, Lucy Lancaster Maddox, tombstones. Christ Episcopal Church cemetery, Chaptico, Md.; photographed by writer, April 1997.

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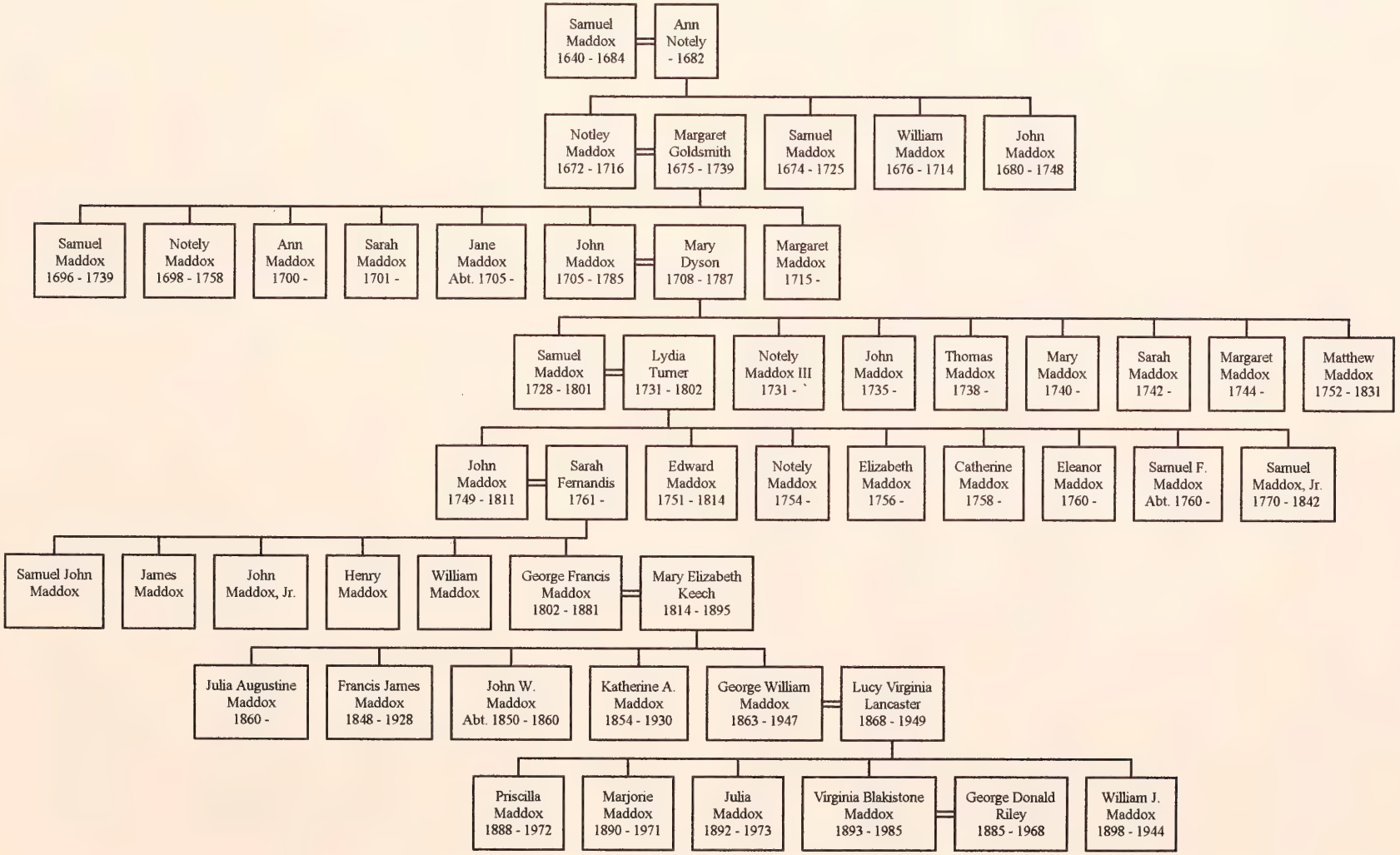
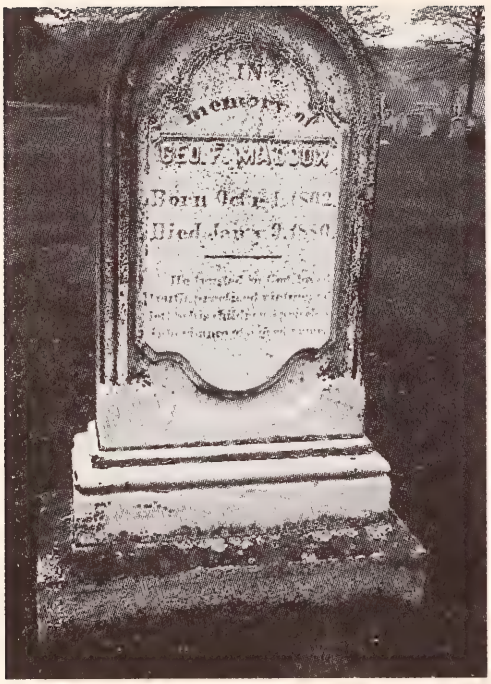
Descendants of Samuel Maddox



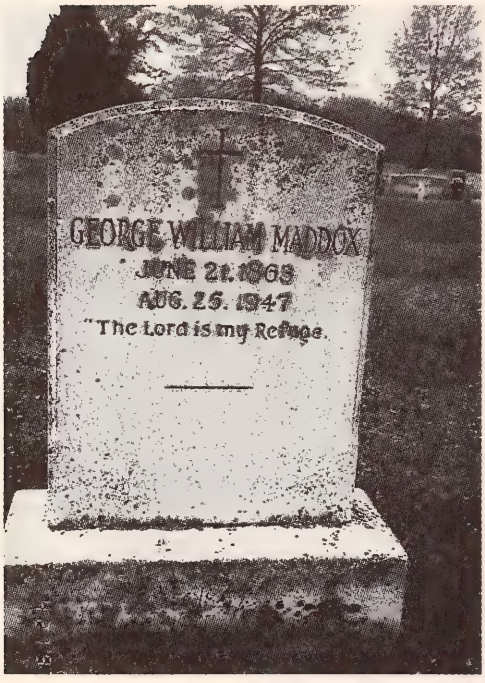
Lucy Lancaster Maddox
(Owned by author)

Virginia Blakistone Maddox
wife of George Donald Riley, Sr.
(Owned by author)

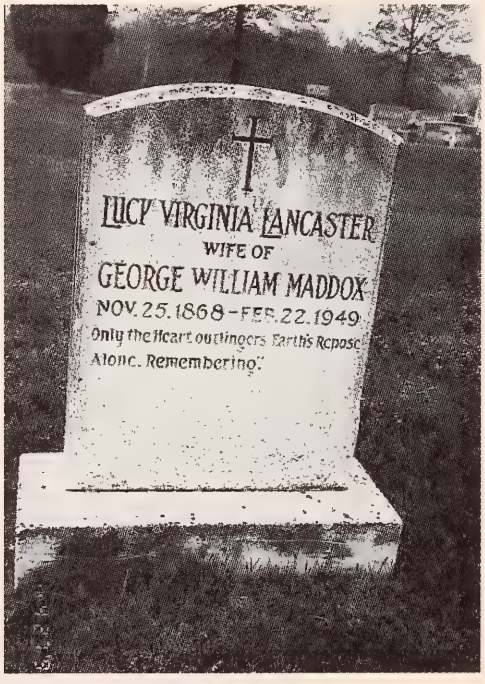


George F. Maddox
Christ Church Cemetery
Chaptico, Md.
(Author's photograph)

Mary Elizabeth Keech Maddox
Christ Church Cemetery
Chaptico, Md.
(Author's photograph)



George William Maddox
Christ Church Cemetery
Chaptico, Md.
(Author's photograph)



Lucy Virginia Lancaster
Christ Church Cemetery
Chaptico, Md.
(Author's photograph)

Christ Episcopal Church, Chaptico, St. Mary's County, Maryland
(Owned by author)

CAPTAIN RICHARD SOUTHERNE (1643 - 1702) THE IMMIGRANT

Richard Southerne immigrated to Calvert County, Md. in 1677. He "transported" with him his wife, Anne; his daughter, Elizabeth and his son, John. *(MD Archives Patents Liber 15 Folios 400 & 430).* He received 200 acres for "transporting" his family to the province. "Transported" means that someone other than the immigrant paid for his passage and was entitled to claim 50 acres of land for this payment. The Southernes are reported to have come to Maryland from northeastern England. The nature of the title "Captain" is unknown but it is cited in several legal documents of the time.

In addition to his warrant of 200 acres in St. Mary's County, Richard Southerne received patents in 1680 for a 25 acre tract called "Little Worth", 50 acres called "Southerns Hills", 125 acres called "Southerns Desire" in 1683, and 125 acres called "Stegby".

Richard Southerne and his wife, Anne, were married in England and two of their three children, Elizabeth and John were born in England. Their children were:

1. Elizabeth Southerne.
2. * John Southerne.
3. Samuel Southerne, died 1711.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

On February 14, 1692, Richard Southerne was elected a member of the vestry of the Church and Parish of All Faiths (Episcopal) in St. Mary's County.

In the summer of 1689, Protestant settlers in southern Maryland revolted against the Catholic proprietary government of the Calverts. Some of the leaders of the revolt were John Coode, Kenelm Cheseldyne and Nehemiah Blakistone of St. Mary's County and Colonel Henry Jowles of Calvert County. They declared their allegiance to the new monarchs of England, William and Mary, who had deposed and exiled the Catholic ruler, King James II. The Protestants marched to St. Mary's City where the councillors loyal to the Catholic Lord Baltimore chose not to resist.

In 1692, King William and Queen Mary declared Maryland a royal colony and appointed Sir Lionel Copley governor. Copley was directed to conduct an inquiry into the overthrow of Lord Baltimore's government. The Proceedings of the Council of Maryland (1687/8-1693) include a deposition of Richard Southerne dated August 24, 1693. His testimony attests to the effect that on August 21, Southerne went to the house of Colonel Henry Jowles and told him the Governor and Council required his attendance on August 23rd. Colonel Jowles at first resisted, but was persuaded by Southerne to go quietly on the appointed day (*Maryland Archives Vol. 8, p. 557).*

An entry dated April 18, 1693 in Vestry Minutes of All Faith Parish, St. Mary's County lists the first vestry choosen as: "Captain James Keech, John Smith, Richard Southerne, John Gillian, Charles Askon, Capt. Richard Gardiner".

Richard Southerne died intestate in 1702. The testamentary proceedings on his estate *(St. Mary's County Book 19A Test. Proc.* p. *102)* show a bond was posted August 3, 1702, with his son, John Sothoron, named administrator. (The spelling of Southerne was changed to Sothoron in the second generation.) The inventory totaled 106 pounds, 15 shillings and 10 pence and the account of "John Sothoron, administrator of all and singular goods, chattels and credits of his deceased father, Capt. Richard Southerne late of St. Mary's County" *(St. Mary's County Book 24 Inv. and Accts. p.167).*

JOHN SOTHORON
(- 1712)

John Sothoron, the elder son of Richard and Ann Southerne, was born in England and came to Maryland with his mother and father and sister, Elizabeth, in 1677. He married Mary Johnson, the daughter of John Johnson. John Sothoron's will refers to his wife's father as John Johnson. The children of John and Mary Sothoron were:

1. John Johnson Sothoron, died 1744.
2. Samuel Sothoron, died 1767.
3. * Richard Sothoron, died 1782.
4. Charles Sothoron.
5. Ann Sothoron.
6. Mary Sothoron.
7. Benjamin Sothoron, died 1745.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

John Sothoron acquired large holdings of land in Charles and St. Mary's Counties in addition to property inherited from his father. In 1696, he purchased 262 1/2 acres in Charles County called "Two Friends". Nine years later, in 1705, he patented a 179 acre tract in

Charles County called "Sothorons Delight" and 134 acres in St. Mary's County called "Long Yorkshire"(sic).

The Proceedings of the Council of Maryland reveals a letter from J. Southerne for Francis Nicholson, Governor of Maryland, to Sir Charles Hedges, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty dated March 19, 1693. The correspondence directs Sir Charles to issue letters of Patents of the Vice-Admiralty of the Province and Territory of Maryland in America. *(MD Archives Vol. XX, page 101)*

John Sothoron died in Charles County in 1712. His will was dated March 18, 1711 and was not probated until May 1, 1719. The reason for the delay in probating this will is not known. In his will, John Sothoron distributed his estate as follows:

son John Johnson Sothoron - "Long Monkshire"(sic), 135A
son Samuel Sothoron - 2 tracts in St. Mary's County, plantation with mill, edifices, etc.
son Richard Sothoron - "Sotherns Desire"
son Charles Sothoron - "Sothorn's Hills", 50 A
dau Ann Sothoron - parts of Chaptico Manor in St. Mary's County joint share of "Southorn's Delight", 175A with dau Mary Sothoron after 50A sold to John Pousting is taken out.
wife Mary Sothoron, his personal estate, with dwelling plantation, part of "Two Friends", to pass to son Benjamin Sothoron at her death.

After his death, John's widow, Mary Sothoron married John Burch and had four more children.

RICHARD SOTHORON SR
(abt 1702 - 1782)

Richard Sothoron, Sr., the son of John Sothoron and Mary

Johnson Sothoron, was born in Charles County about 1702. It was the same year his grandfather, Captain Richard Southerne died. From the All Faiths Parish records it appears that Richard's wife's name was Jane ____. Their children were:

1. John Sothoron.
2.* Richard Sothoron.
3. Samuel Sothoron.
4. Elizabeth Sothoron.
5. Mary Sothoron.
6. Rebecca Sothoron.
7. Ann Sothoron.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

Besides the land, "Southoron Desire" he inherited from his father; Richard Sothoron Sr. patented "Sothorons Venture" in 1767. It consisted of 27 acres in St. Mary's County and a tract called "Long Looked For Come At Last".

The Register of Wills shows that Richard Sothoron witnessed the will of John Clarke, a planter, in St. Mary's County in 1727/8. *(Liber 19, folio 316).*

In 1769, Richard Sothoron, his wife Jane, and sons John, Samuel and Richard Jr. were all communicants of All Faiths Parish (Episcopal).

In 1778, Richard subscribed to the Oath of Allegiance administered by Henry Tubman in St. Mary's County.

Richard died in 1782 in St. Mary's County. His will *(Liber JJ No.1 folio 193)* bequeaths a mill behind "Sothoron's Desire" (5th District #11, St. Mary's Historical Society map) to sons, John and Richard, and the land the mill stands upon and all land necessary for the mill's use to wit "Long Looked For Come At Last". Richard left

to his son, Richard Jr., the tracts "Sothoron Desire" and "Sothorons Venture". To his wife, he left the property she owned before their marriage if she didn't claim her one-third share of the estate.

The Register of Wills office, St. Mary's County, Balances and Distributions JJ & JF, 1782 - 1816, shows an entry dated May 27, 1785 for the distribution of Richard Southoron's estate in the amount of 567 pounds 6 shillings and 1 1/4 pence *(Will JJ1:193)*

RICHARD SOTHORON JR
(bef 1760 - 1794)

Richard Sothoron Jr., the son of Richard Sothoron Sr. and Jane Sothoron, was born in St. Mary's County probably at his father's plantation, "Sothoron Desire" at the head of Indian Creek. In 1769, he was a communicant at All Faith Parish (Episcopal), St. Mary's County, along with his mother, father and two brothers, John and Samuel. He was born before 1760 because in 1778 he subscribed to the Oath of Allegiance in St. Mary's County administered by Henry Tubman. (Oaths of Allegiance and Fidelity to the State of Maryland and the revolutionary cause were taken in 1778 for those age 18 years and older.)

Richard Sothoron Jr. married Catherine ____ and had four children.

1. Harriet Sothoron.
2. Ann Sothoron.
3.* Clarissa Sothoron, born 1782, died 1843/4.
4. William Sothoron.

* Progenitor of George Donald Riley, Jr.

Richard inherited the tract "Sothorons Desire" from his father

in 1782, along with the joint ownership (with his brother, John) of a mill adjacent to "Sothorons Desire".

The proceedings of the Orphan's Court of St. Mary's County shows that Richard Sothoron Jr. appeared in court in February 1784 with his brother John as executors of the will of their father, Richard Sothoron Sr. deceased. This case concerned a show cause citation against them as to why they had not settled the estate of their father. The case was carried over to the April 1785 court, which directed Richard and John to settle and account for the estate within one month.

The name of Richard Sothoron Jr. appears in the 1790 Census of St. Mary's County as a head of household, which included his son, William Sothoron, his nephew Benjamin Sothoron (under 16 years), his wife Catherine and his three daughters, Clarissa, Harriet and Ann. There were no slaves in Richard's household, according to the census.

Richard Sothoron died in St. Mary's County in 1794. The date of his will was March 19, 1794 and it was probated on May 23, 1794 *(Liber JJ No 2 Folio 88)*. He left all his land to his wife, Catherine. However, if she died, it was to be equally distributed to his children. If Catherine remarried, she would receive one third of his personal estate. If his children died without issue, the land was to pass to his nephew, Benjamin Sothoron. The residual of his personal estate went to his wife, Catherine, during her "simple life". If she remarried or died it was to be equally distributed to his children, but if Catherine remarried she would receive one third of his personal estate. To each of his children he left a negro, one feather bed and the furniture for same. His wife, Catherine, and his friend, Henry Tubman, were named executors. Henry Tubman later renounced as executor of said will for some unknown reason.

In June 1797, nephew Benjamin Sothoron who was mentioned in the will, petitioned the Orphans Court of St. Mary's County that he was apprehensive that Catherine Sothoron, executrix of Richard

Sothoron Jr.'s will, was wasting the estate. He requested a citation against Catherine and her second husband be issued to give counter security. The Court granted the petition and issued the citation.

On July 31, 1799(sic) (probably 1797), Catherine Sothoron, executrix, issued a final account of the estate of Richard Sothoron Jr. *(Register of Wills Office, St. Mary's County, Liber JJ No 2, Folio 88).* The sum of 762 pounds, 9 shillings and 3 pence was distributed to the children with residue to the widow.

CLARISSA SOTHORON
(1782 - 1843/4)

See lineage of James Keech (1779 - bef. 1820).

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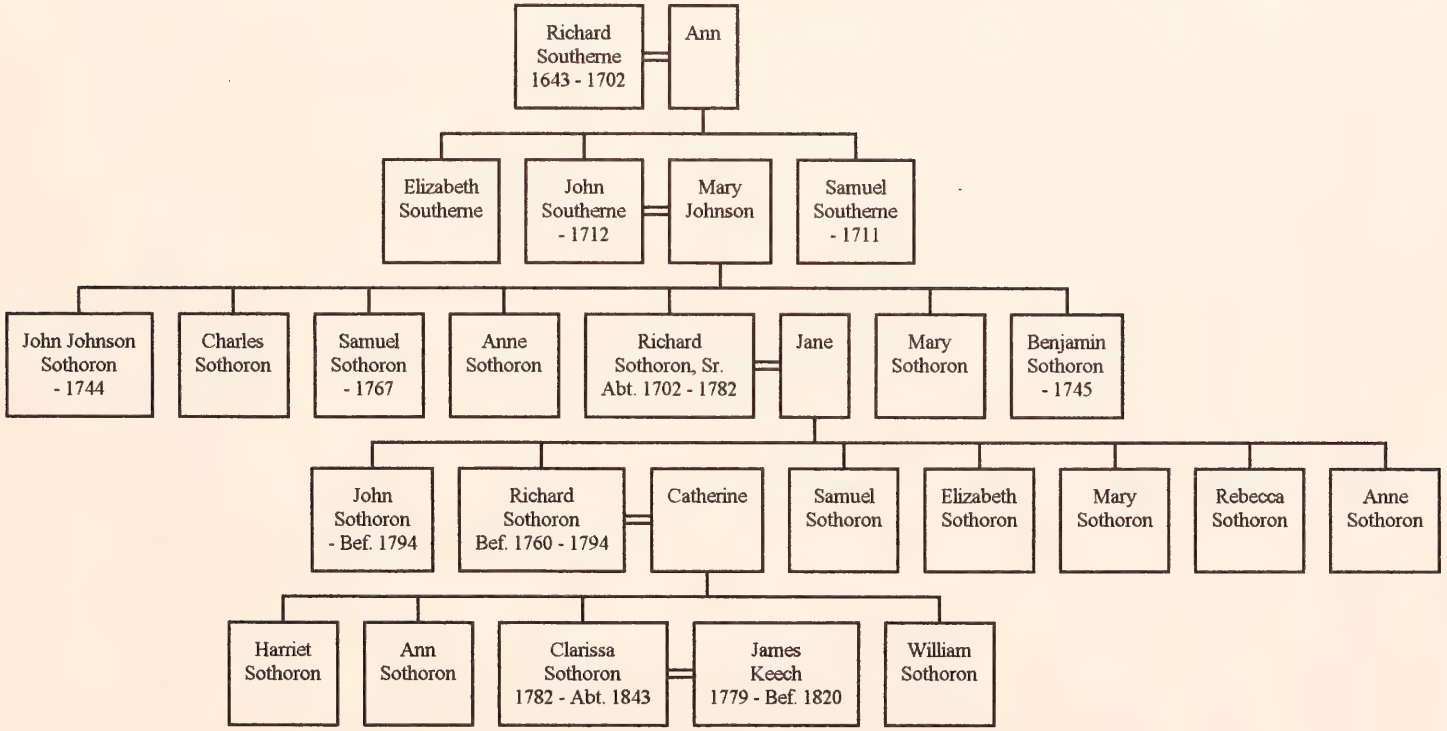
Descendants of Richard Southerne



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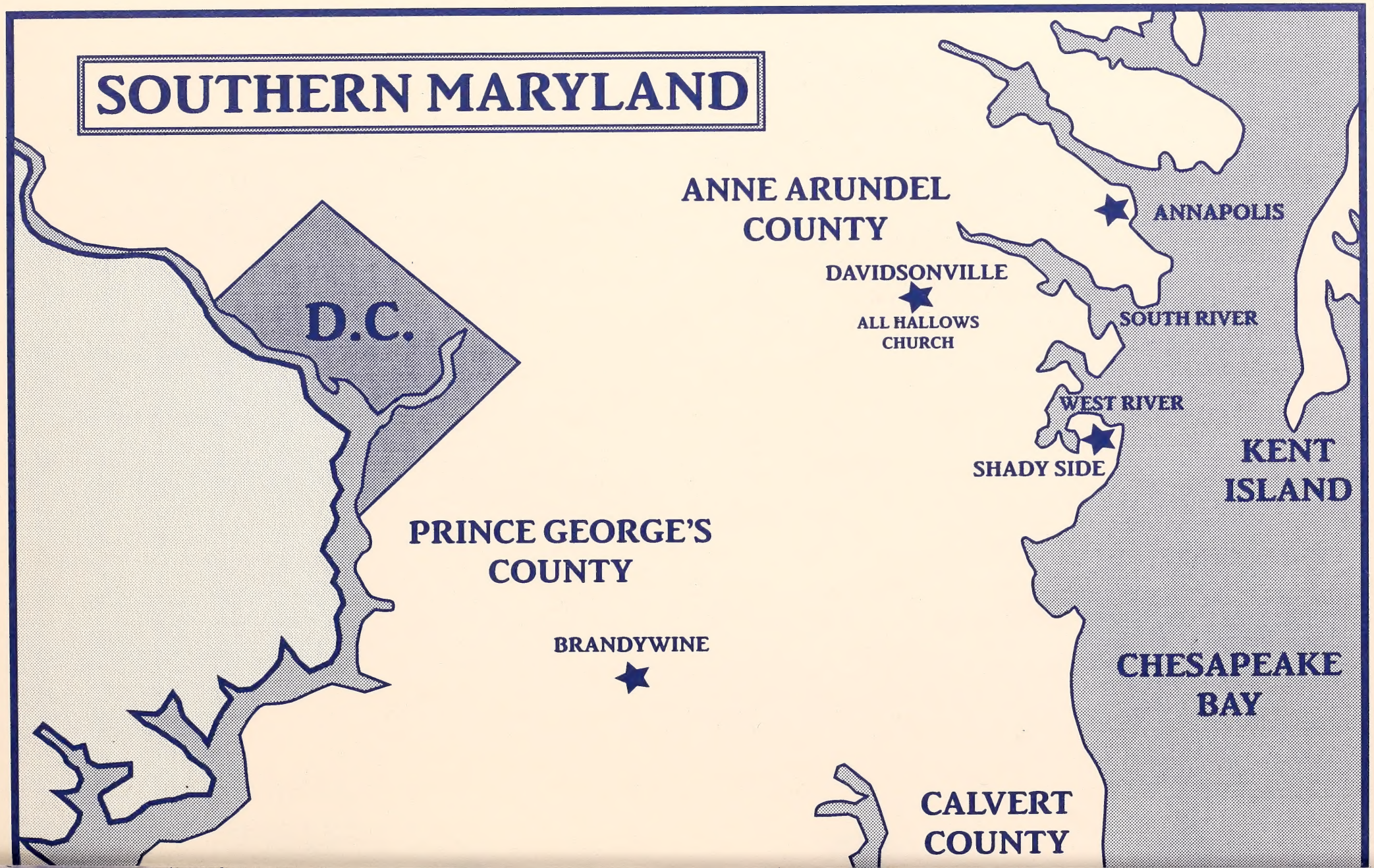
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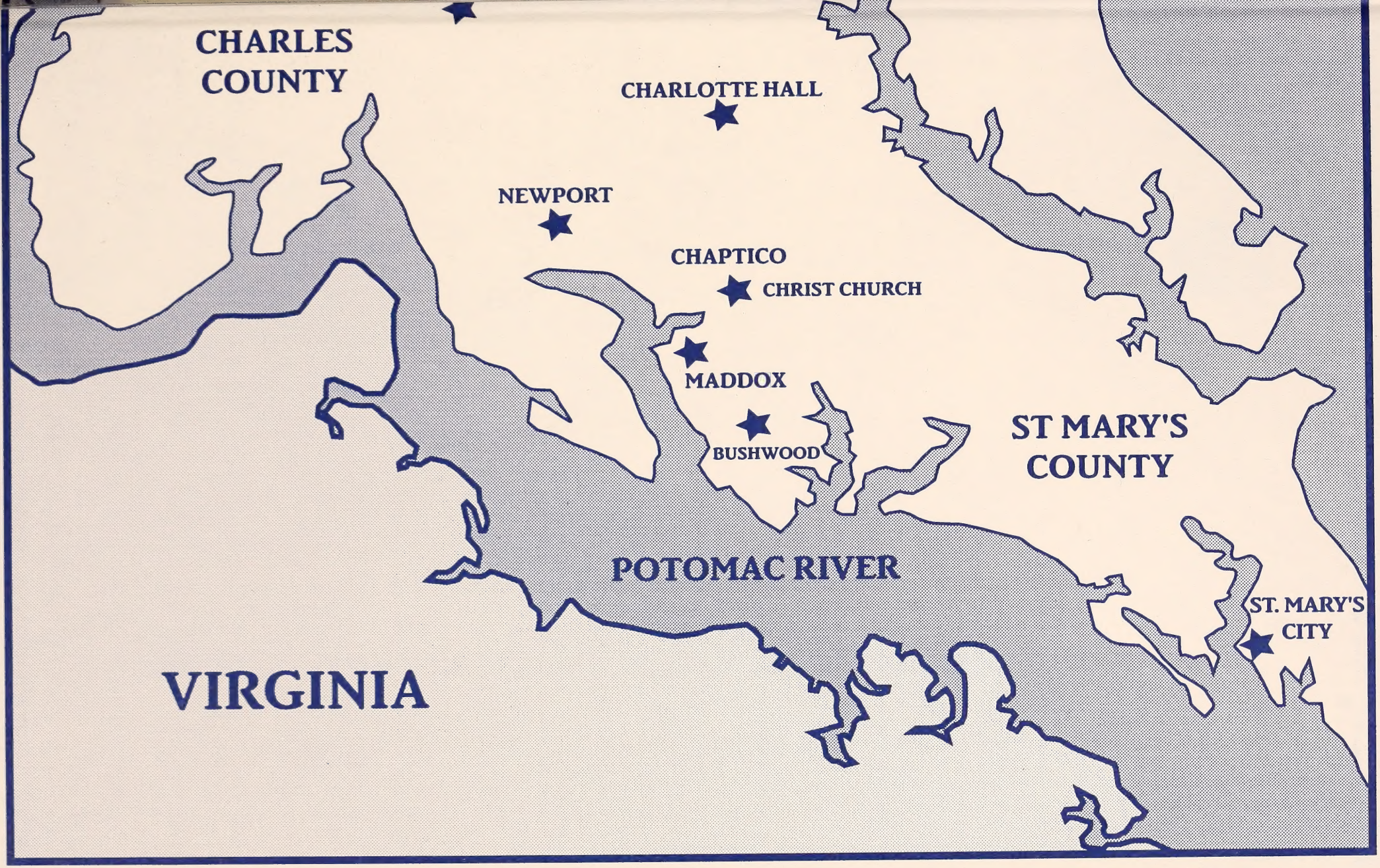
SOUTH RIVER
D.C.
WEST RIVER
SHADY SIDE
KENT ISLAND
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
BRANDYWINE
CHESAPEAKE BAY
CALVERT COUNTY


CHARLES
COUNTY
CHARLOTTE HALL
NEWPORT
CHAPTICO
CHRIST CHURCH
MADDOX
BUSHWOOD
ST MARY'S
COUNTY
POTOMAC RIVER
ST. MARY'S
CITY
VIRGINIA